The New-York Times.

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THE LAST WEEK.

The Truth About Proscription in Arkansas.

Democratic Falsehoods About Oppression of the South Exposed.

A Ring Nomination for the Assembly on Staten Island.

Who Supports Greeley, Rebels or Union Men?

Another "Reformer" Seeking for Office in Brooklyn.

Greeley's Whine About "Proscription" in the South—The Truth About Arkansas.

Greeley and his man Friday, who turns the organ that is "not an organ," have been shrieking all Summer long over what they call the "proscription" of loyal men in the South, and particularly in the State of Arkansas, where Greeley has variously estimated the number of the "proscribed" all the way from 20,000 to 30,000. In one of his speeches, made at Pittsburg, while "swinging round the circle," he said:

"There are this day thousands of people of Arkansas alone proscribed—the most intelligent, the most respectable people of that State—forbidden to exercise the right of suffrage; forbidden exclusively by the party that insists here and shouts for Grant and the flag. Nobody says a case for corruption. All say that no other party requires that any human being should stand proscribed on our soil for a rebellion that has ceased seven and a half years ago."

And again, in a speech delivered at Cleveland, Mr. Greeley said:

"Let us decide in this election that there shall be no more a proscribed class, no more a disfranchised class, no more, as in Arkansas, 20,000 white men, citizens, who willingly conform to the requirements of the Government and are still denied any voice in the disposal of their own property by taxation. These are incurred and charged by the votes of men who have no property, and they, the farmers, the planters of that great State, are denied any voice in the Government which taxes, and rules and robs."

Now, let us see how much truth there is in all this talk about proscription and disfranchisement in Arkansas. In the first place, Mr. Greeley knows full well that the Administration, or the Republican Party, is no more responsible for whatever of disfranchisement there may be in Arkansas than the man in the moon, and that if nine-tenths of the people of that State were "proscribed," it could in no possible way be justly charged against the President, against Congress, or against the Republican Party. With the exception of perhaps a dozen men or less, all the citizens of Arkansas who are now prohibited from voting have been disfranchised by the State Constitution of Arkansas, framed by its own people without interference in any way by the President or by Congress. If there is any point, therefore, in Mr. Greeley's other pet hobby that the Southern States should be left to manage their own affairs in their own way, he cannot complain if the loyal people of Arkansas deem it for their interest and safety to disfranchise twice as many rebels as they have. But the fact is, that long before Mr. Greeley commenced shedding his sham tears over the disfranchised rebels of Arkansas, the people of that State had initiated steps to remove all disabilities of whatever name and nature growing out of the action of any of its citizens during the rebellion. Those disabilities were imposed by article 8 of the Constitution of 1868, adopted by the people of Arkansas before either the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been ratified. The disfranchising sections of this article are as follows:

"The following classes shall not be permitted to register, or vote, or hold office, viz.:

First—Those who during the rebellion took the oath of allegiance (or gave bonds for loyalty and good behavior to the United States Government, and afterward gave aid, comfort or countenance to those hostile to the Government of the United States, either by becoming a soldier in the rebel army or by entering the lines of said army, or adhering in any way to the cause of rebellion, or by accompanying any armed force belonging to the rebel army, or by furnishing supplies of any kind to the same.

Second—Those who are disqualified as electors or from holding office in the State or States from which they came.

Third—Those who during the late rebellion violated the rules of civilized warfare.

Fourth—Those who may be disqualified by the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as article 14, and those who have been disqualified from registering to vote for delegates to the Convention to frame a Constitution for this State, or elected under the act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Provided—That all persons included in the first, second, third, and fourth subdivisions of this section who have since undergone or may have voted for the reconstruction proposed by Congress, and accept the equality of all men before the law, shall be deemed qualified electors under this Constitution."

Now, if Mr. Greeley will take up almost any Arkansas newspaper he will find a proclamation from the voting Governor calling upon the people of that State, by virtue of an act which passed the Legislature in March, 1870, to vote for an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas repealing the whole of article 8 of the Constitution of 1868, and substituting for all the disfranchising clauses, cited above, the following simple section:

"SEC. 2. Every male person who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who is a citizen of the United States, or who has legally declared his intention to become a citizen thereof, who shall have resided in this State six months, and in the county in which he offered his vote ten days next preceding the election, shall be deemed a qualified elector, and entitled to vote, if registered, unless disqualified by some clause of section one (1) of this article." [Section "one (1)" simply disfranchises paupers, idiots, insane persons, and those convicted of crime, the same as the Constitutions of all other States in the Union.]

It will thus be seen that all the *Tribune's* and Greeley's whining rigmarole about "proscription" in Arkansas, whether charged against the Administration or against the loyal citizens of that State, is utterly without foundation. Under the proposed amendment to their Constitution, voluntarily submitted by the people, every rebel in the State, "reconstructed" or unrepentant, is restored to all his rights, political and civil. Even John B. Fellows, who used to be a rebel "Colonel" in Arkansas, and who now divides his time in making speeches for Mr. Greeley and slandering private character, would, by returning to the scene of his former exploits, find himself invested with all the political rights of respectable citizens of the State. Further than this it would seem impossible for "amnesty" or magnanimity to go.

Mike Norton.

Michael Norton, having failed to reach the State Senate last year, is now a candidate for the Assembly, and has a fair chance of election if the honest men of the Fifth District do not throw their votes to defeat him. He professes to be sure of carrying the majority of the colored voters, on the ground that he was the first to introduce a measure in the State Legislature for the protection of negroes at the ballot-box. Now, the intelligent colored man must not be caught with such chaff. Norton's move was only made for the purpose of securing a little cheap capital. If he had never said a word on the subject of these rights, he could scarcely have done less for them than he has done. Such men as Norton have always been the enemies of the black man, and if they had their way today, Mr. Frederick Douglass and Senator Revels would be in slavery. The colored voters must not be induced to believe in professions of friendship coming from a nominee of Tammany Hall. The Republican reform candidate is Austin Leake, a man in every way the superior of Norton. By a united effort, Norton's defeat can be achieved, and if this effort is not made, the district will suffer from the disgrace of having a "Ring" representative at Albany.

The Assembly—Staten Island Ring.

Although Mr. David W. Judd, for reasons relating to private business, was compelled to decline the Republican nomination for his re-election to the Assembly from Richmond County, the party have made a capital nomination to take the place which he so honorably and usefully occupied in the last Assembly. Mr. John Blake Hillyer, of Northfield, is the nominee, and he will be earnestly supported not only by his party, but by the Democratic taxpayers of the island, who have been scandalized by the Ring nomination of Samuel R. Brick, a deposed member of the old Board of Supervisors. Of this nomination the Richmond County *Gazette* (Independent paper) writes:

"The Ring leaders did an unwise thing for the Richmond County Democracy in nominating Samuel R. Brick, Jr., for the Assembly. To be sure it is said that he bought his nomination through a Convention believed to be opposed, at the outset, to such a choice out of four candidates brought forward. But this is an affair of the party to settle among themselves. It is their disgrace if the first be represented by common rumor. The responsibility rests with the men at the back of the nominee, who mean to use him, while he is serving himself, at Albany, as a mere cat's paw. They have no other party common with him; they have separate jobs of their own which they were not able to put through last Winter, when Mr. Judd was faithfully representing our people and honestly protecting our tax-payers.

"The question is, will the people of Richmond County ratify this very improper nomination? Can even the Democracy of the county be transferred to its support without protest? Why should they? Mr. Brick was hurled out of the Board of Supervisors last Spring by his own party, the Democratic constituency of the county, by a vote nearly two to one; his successor being a Republican in politics, though supported by the tax-payers generally as the former. Mr. Brick has done nothing since to restore him to the confidence of his own town, and which leads to commend him to the county, and it seems an insult to the intelligence of the Richmond County Democracy to talk of transferring a notorious and reckless jobber from Richmond County Court-house to the capital at Albany.

"There is an important question behind these considerations. Can Mr. Brick be elected? We should hope not. Our people, irrespective of party, and especially our tax-payers, should starve from this day to the day of election, to render his success impossible. The Young Democracy of Middletown and Castleton have set the example by this most last year when they left a candidate of their own choice single handed against Mr. Judd, will probably bolt the nomination by scores. But this should not be solely relied on, if relied on at all. The Republicans have put a good man in the field. Mr. Hillyer, whom the people of Northfield last Spring elected to his present trust over Van Cleef, a colleague of Brick in the old Board. Northfield is a Democratic town, but its consistency is an honest one, and they will now give Mr. Hillyer an honest support as they gave him his election to the Board of Supervisors, irrespective of party, not for himself alone, but to defeat the Ring nominee.

It is intimated that Mr. Brick has some thousands of the drainage job profits left for the printings, and after buying his way through the County Convention it may be that he means to buy his election. We do not charge that such is his purpose, but it is reasonably certain that his ability to use his money will be held over the opposition to his election in both parties, to the courage or hopeless of efforts to defeat him and his money. We submit that the time for this sort of thing should have passed away with the humiliating downfall of Tammany, and the disgraceful rout of the old Board of Supervisors last Spring. But if it has not, and Mr. Brick and his backers propose to take captive the county and its tax-ridden people, by weight of the purse contributed for this object, relying upon their Richmond County jobs at Albany for reimbursement, the sooner the honest voters of the county prepare to meet the assault the sooner they will be sure to avert their own disgrace and the deep humiliation of the island."

And by the Way.

"And, by the way, will the *World* tell its readers which party in the present Legislature of Virginia lately voted to pay $600 for a portrait of the rebel Gen. Robert E. Lee, and refused to order a portrait of the Union Gen. George H. Thomas—also a gallant and eminent Virginia soldier? Will the *World* tell its readers whether the portrait of Lee was ordered and that of Thomas refused by a party vote. Why not say which party thus honored the rebel and disdained the Union hero?"—*Tribune, Feb. 15, 1871.*

And, by the way, now that we are on the home-stretch, will the *Tribune* please tell its readers which party in Virginia and other States is just now working to put Mr. Greeley into the Presidential chair—whether the admirers of the "Rebel Gen. Robert E. Lee," or of the "Union Gen. George H. Thomas."

A READER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

Mr. Mellish in the Ninth Congressional District.

Mr. David B. Mellish is making a very vigorous canvass in the Ninth Congressional District. His meetings are not only large, but they are well-managed and addressed by good speakers. The fourth of the series will be held to-night at Newmann's Hall, Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, and will be addressed by Dr. Dunn in German, and by Hon. M. C. Smith and Col. B. T. Morgan in English. It will not be Mr. Mellish's fault if he do not pull a heavy vote.

Who Is Gen. Robinson?

The *Tribune* can find nothing to say of Gen. Robinson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but that he draws a pension, which it begrudges him. If Mr. Greeley had his way, there would have been no pensions paid for saving the country, for the country would not have been saved. If its present "manager," however, will look back to the *Tribune* of Oct. 2, 1863, he will find some reasons why a pension is fairly given to Gen. Robinson. It then said:

"Speaking of the veteran soldier who was nominated on the Republican ticket for State Engineer and Surveyor, the Rochester *Union* sneeringly says: 'Who Gen. John C. Robinson of Broome, is, is a question.' There can be no question as to the ignorance of that writer. If he were acquainted with the recent career of his secretary, he would know that at the beginning of the rebellion Gen. Robinson was placed in command of Fort McHenry, which he protected from the repeated attacks of the rebels, and thus saved the City of Baltimore from falling completely into the power of the Union's friends. The editor of that journal may learn something more about Gen. Robinson by reading the history of the Army of the Potomac. He will hear of him as holding a high command under the brave Gen. Kearny at the victory of Glendale; and if he will read with care Gen. Kearny's report of that famous fight he will find the following reference to Gen. Robinson: 'I have reserved Gen. Robinson for the last. To him this day is due above all others in his division the honors of the battle. The attack was made over his wing; everywhere present, by personal supervision and noble example, he secured for us the honors of victory. Out loss has been severe; and when it is remembered that this centers in more than one-half of the officers, there is but one observation to be made, that unwonted valor has been displayed.' Heading further the history of those times, he may hear of Gen. Robinson at Malvern Hill, Antietam, Bristoe Station, Campbell's Station, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Mitchell's Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house. He may also learn that in leading his troops against the intrenchments of Gen. Longstreet, when within a hundred yards of the rebel line, he received a musket-shot, which resulted in the loss of one of his legs. He may likewise ascertain that Gen. Robinson has had no less than five horses shot under him in battle. Much more might here be reported about Gen. Robinson's public and personal acts, such as his services as Judge-Advocate-General, Military Commander in the South, and Commander of the Department of the Ohio."

A Canal Ring Candidate.

Hon. George D. Lord has been nominated for the Assembly by the Liberal Republican and Democratic Conventions of the Rochester District. He represents in a very perfect manner the great Democratic Canal Ring. If the Greeley Republicans can carry out the bargain of their leaders to support the Tammany Ring candidates in this City—like Norton, and Cook, and Campbell—they can support Lord in Rochester. One ring is no worse than the other—all no better.

Another Reformer.

The nomination of A. M. Bliss, commonly called "Archy" Bliss, for Assemblyman in the Eighth District of Brooklyn, affords a fair illustration of the kind of men whom the "Liberal" Republicans select to represent them. They had in that district, what they seldom have elsewhere—an honest man in their ranks, Mr. Geo. C. Bennett, editor of the Brooklyn *Times*, who honored himself and his constituents by his thoroughly square record in the Assembly last Winter. But he is dropped by the Greeley men of his district, and in his place is substituted a man who is perhaps the meanest counter part of the worst specimen of a New-York Tammany Republican that Brooklyn affords. We are sorry to see that the Republicans of that district are facilitating the election of Bliss by running two candidates in opposition to him. We hope they will unite on one man, and we trust he will be the last man, though either of them cannot possibly be worse than Bliss.

Two Bad Candidates.

There are two candidates for the Assembly who ought not on any account to be elected. One is, in profession, a Republican—Husted, of Westchester. The other has thrown off the mask and is running on a Democratic nomination—Alvord, of Onondaga. They were closely associated in and of the dirty work of the Ring at Albany, and are only safe when without power.

A Co-Religionist on Mr. Kernan.

Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, a Roman Catholic priest, of Auburn, has published in the *Advertiser* of that city a remarkable letter, setting forth some of the reasons why Francis Kernan should not be elected Governor at the State. After referring to the various manifestations in the past of public hostility to any interference on the part of the Roman Catholic Church with the public school system of the State, Mr. O'Flaherty proceeds as follows:

"Under such circumstances, to nominate Mr. Kernan for the position of Chief Executive of State, was, to say the least, rash and injudicious; it being alleged that he is a Catholic, faithful to the teachings of his Church and its head, the Pope, and therefore necessarily in favor of separate Catholic schools. In the ranks of our Irish Catholic who will vote for him in consequence of his alleged fidelity to Catholic principles, one hundred Americans and of other nationalities will be rejected from the Democratic ranks for the same reason. Moreover, if Mr. Kernan was not be elected, and it will be well for the peace of the people and the true interests of religion.

The above views have been given regardless of the displeasure of friends or expected abuse of opponents. I love the Union and the whole country. I love the kindness and fair play of her people generally speaking. I love peace and justice and hate evil war and iniquity even when seen in the distance."

A Good Assembly Nomination.

In the Thirteenth District Mr. James Kelly has been nominated for the Assembly by a section of Independent Republicans, and has been indorsed by the Reform organizations of the district. Mr. Kelly has been long and honorably connected with the cause of public education in this City. He has held the position of School Inspector, and has never ceased to take a deep interest in the public schools. His medals, given to meritorious boys and girls in the schools, have been taken to the homes of a large number of our laboring population, and are preserved with honest pride by many to whom they are a pledge of future success. Mr. Kelly is a gentleman of leisure and property, of mature age and of the most unquestioned probity and honor. He is one of the class of men whom it is highly desirable to send to the Assembly.

The Irish Vote.

From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 10, 1854.

"It happens to be the fact that at least ninety-nine out of every hundred Irish-born Roman Catholics in our country vote whatever is commended to them as the Democratic ticket. * * * It is also a notorious fact that these, as a class, are not so well educated and informed in the average, as our American-born voters are. * * * We cannot doubt that it is a public misfortune that there should be 200,000 less electors in our State, with five times that number in the Union, whose political knowledge, such as it is, is wholly derived from the priest. Confession proves that they know the creed, and a number of passengers were injured. The track was cleared by the P. M.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Greeleyite Plots to Do Duty What They Cannot Do Openly.

Republicans in Certain States to be Lulled into a Confident Inactivity—Report of the Bureau of Statistics—Coming Home to Vote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Information received here within the past three days goes to show that there has been an attempt on the part of the "Scorched" and Democratic managers of the campaign to secure through secret action in several of the States, by which the Republicans were to be left under the idea that the demoralization was spreading, while in fact secret circulars, telegrams, and personal work were to be made effectively to get out the Greeley vote, which the Republicans overconfidently remained at home. The particular regions where these tactics were to be exercised were the States of Indiana, New-Jersey, Connecticut and New-Hampshire. It is a sort of last fame-hearted attempt, carrying on its face a conviction of unbelief on the part of its own promoters.

MONTHLY STATISTICAL REPORT.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, prepared under the direction of Mr. E. B. Elliott, is issued today. It is some pages longer than the average of the preceding reports, and contains several new features of interest and value. There is a table showing the amount of the public debt at the beginning and end of each quarter, from July 1, 1865. There is another, of which an abstract has been already given to the Press, showing the average value of commodities in the bonded warehouses of the United States, and the average time the goods remain in the warehouses. A very comprehensive statement of tonnage entered and cleared in the ports of the United States since 1821 is published. Another very interesting table shows the estimated consumption of quotations receipts under the laws of the last session. In respect to all the principal articles of commerce is shown the amount of increase or decrease, and the amount entered for home consumption during the last fiscal year, and the estimated amount of increase or decrease. The novel feature of this table is the tabulation of the imports in each instance, as well as a statement of the duties.

FACILITIES TO COME HOME TO VOTE.

It is generally supposed in New-York City and State, that there is an extensive plan on foot to secure the vote of every voter in the same way through the aid of reduced rates of railroad transportation, and some of the railroad companies have doubtless supposed they were making an arrangement by which all such voters were to be benefited. But the Trunk Line and New-York State Association have made an arrangement for reduced rates of transportation, not however for the purpose of aiding Republican voters to get home, but only for the purpose of securing members to their own Association. No one has profited by the arrangements unless the first business member of the State Association.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

BRITISH CLAIMS BROADSIDED.

The American and British Claims Commission, today, disallowed the following claims, which had been submitted on their merits: J. W. McDonald against the United States, claimed damages for the seizure of vessels and property by the Virginia troops in West Virginia by Union soldiers. There were depositions to show his property was not destroyed or injured, but that he was removed for a military reason outside the military lines.

John Preston Rogers against the United States, claiming $10,000 for the seizure of his steamer in Memphis, and damages by reason of removal of goods, breakage, and loss and interruption of his business. According to the brief of Mr. Hale, agent and counsel of the United States, the claim was wholly fabricated, entirely fraudulent, and sought to be established by perjury.

Thomas McMahon against the United States, claimed over $60,000 for property destroyed by the bombardment of Fort Pickens.

Jacob T. Moore claimed $600 for five mules.

DISCRIMINATING DUTY AGAINST FRANCE.

In answer to inquiries it has been ascertained from an official source that the Department of State some days ago gave a construction to the law giving that benefit of all goods imported into the United States in French vessels, from countries other than France, shall be charged with a discriminating duty of one per cent ad valorem, under the seventeenth section of the act of June 30, 1864. The Treasury Department at once issued instructions to the collectors in accordance with the proclamation, and requiring the Collector to act in conformity with its terms and requirements, the instructions to take effect on the promulgation of the proclamation. The impression has been published that the Treasury Department had issued the instructions is not true, as the instructions are intended to accompany the proclamation, which has not yet been signed by the President. The proclamation has been withheld at the request of the French Minister, to afford time for the result of the inquiry of his Government relative to the subject. It may, however, be issued to-morrow.

NAVAL RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Winslow, recently in command of the Pacific Fleet, will be placed on the retired list of the navy on the 19th of next month, on account of long and faithful service, but having received a vote of thanks of Congress he will be permitted to remain on active duty two years after his retirement in order to finish the work which he has passed a large part of. The appointment of Admiral Winslow will promote Commodore John L. Worden, now in command of the Naval Academy, to the grade of Rear-Admiral. The next Rear-Admiral to be retired is Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Green, now in command of the North Atlantic Fleet. His name will be placed on the retired list on the 26th of November, on account of long and faithful service. The appointment of Admiral Green will promote Commodore George F. Emmons, now awaiting orders, to the grade of Rear-Admiral. The following are the names of the above-mentioned officers will promote Capts. Foxhall A. Parker and John Guest, to the grades of Commodores.

THE PUGNACIOUS NAVAL CADET.

Strong efforts will be made for the reinstation of Cadet Midshipman Diggs, recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for assaulting Cadet Midshipman Conyers (colored). The authorities are not disposed to reinstate him, as the assault was without provocation.

THE CAPITOL.

The only heads of departments at Cabinet meeting today were Messrs. Fish and Belknap. The Treasury Department was represented by Assistant Secretary Richardson; the Interior, by Assistant Secretary Cowen; the Justice, by Assistant Attorney-General Hill, and the Post-Office, by First Assistant Postmaster-General Marshall.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The fourth annual report of the Postmaster-General will show that the expenses of the Department were increased during the past year, as compared with the preceding year, by about $3,500,000, mainly for increased transportation and other postal facilities, foreign and domestic, and that the increased receipts have nearly kept pace with the expenses, the increase being a little over $2,000,000.

PERSONAL.

Minister Washburne left with President Grant and family this evening. Secretary and Mrs. Fish and Secretary Belknap were among the guests. Mr. Washburne left tonight for Illinois.

INLAND COMMERCE.

Action of the Buffalo Board of Trade on the Detroit River Bridge Question.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Board of Trade of this city, on a motion to reconsider the resolutions passed a few days since regarding the bridging of the Detroit River, rescinded the same, with the following substitute:

Resolved, That bridging the mouth of the Detroit River west of Stony Point is objectionable only as part of the system for bridging the same channel between Stony Island and Chippewa.

The Board also adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of this Board has always been in favor of free trade and free commerce between the States, and in favor of all facilities for such inland commerce, such as bridges and canals, when required by railroads, and that we cannot see how any improvement which does not interfere with free navigation can be objected to by vessels.

Railroad Accident—Sixty Persons Hurt—Cars of the Train on the Grand Western.

BRAMPTON, Ontario, Oct. 29.—While the Pacific express on the Great Western Railroad was passing Bramville Station, twenty miles east of Hamilton, at 1½ this afternoon, the wing rail of a switch broke, and six cars were thrown off the track. Conductor Burgess was badly hurt on the head, and a number of passengers were injured. The track was cleared by the P. M.

Jersey avenue, at 7½ o'clock, and marched thence through the principal streets. Many other clubs marched and countermarched here and along the lines. Clubs were present from Bergen, Lafayette, and other parts of the county. The whole was under the command of Col. D. S. Gregory, as Chief Marshal.

A PRIZE FIGHT.

Geoghegan's "Rat" in Conflict.

Last evening a crowd of nearly 200 "sporting" characters assembled in a room above Gurney Geoghegan's liquor store, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, to witness a prize fight, which had been arranged between two feather-weight boxers named Stephen O'Leary, known as Seddons' "Mouse," and John O'Brien, who replaces under the appellation of Geoghegan's "Rat." Both the pugilists are youths not over eighteen years of age. O'Leary's fighting weight is 100 pounds, and O'Brien weighs several pounds more. The match was made between O'Leary and Geoghegan for $100 on Saturday last, and the fight was to have come off last evening at catch weights, and $25 was put up on each side as a forfeit. At about 9 o'clock the gathering in Geoghegan's place, embracing the proprietor of the establishment, his brother Stephen, Mickey Osborn, Geo. Seddons, Reddy the Blacksmith, Tom, alias Soap McAlpine, Harry McAlpine, Jerry Murphy, Johnny Gaudet, a man named Masterson, who is said to be Tammany candidate for Assistant Alderman, Pat. O'Meolis, Sailor Owens, "The Hoboken Clipper," and many other equally worthy of the occasion. The proceedings opened with a sparring exhibition, employed as a "stall," and to whet the appetites of the spectators for the richer treat in store for them. O'Leary appeared in succession with Frank Cox, Billy Haley, and "Sailor" Owens, and succeeded in defeating each of his opponents. Preparations for the real business of the evening were then made. Both the contestants stripped for the fray. O'Leary stepped into the ring, accompanied by George Seddons and Tim Collins as his seconds. He was quickly followed by O'Brien, who had Owney Geoghegan and "The Hoboken Clipper" as his attendants. O'Leary appeared confident and determined, to win, while O'Brien appeared uneasy, and evidently alarmed by the prowess and science displayed by his opponent in his previous bouts with the gloves. At this time the betting was all in favor of O'Leary, 25 to 6 and 30 to 10 being freely offered by his friends, but with no takers. As O'Brien's friends did not appear to have much confidence in him to back favorite to risk their money. All the preliminaries being arranged, O'Leary stepped to the centre of the ring and "put up" his hands. At this juncture Geoghegan jumped forward, and exclaimed excitedly: "I won't let that fight go on; the d—d thing O'Leary is a mule for kicking a man." A scene of excitement and confusion ensued. The spectators were determined not to be cheated out of their evening's "amusement," it is that way and shouts of "Shame," "Let the fight go on," resounded through the room. Finding no further use of the services of O'Brien slunk from the ring and hurried on his clothes. George's gas fearing that a serious disturbance would ensue, sent information to the Eighteenth Precinct Police Station, which is immediately opposite his store, and several policemen were sent over to prevent a breach of the peace. On the appearance of the Police the crowd quietly dispersed, but not before Geoghegan had been forced to hand over the forfeit money to O'Leary. The latter then announced a challenge to fight any man in the world at 100 pounds weight. The Police having that a sparring exhibition only had taken place made no arrests.

MISSOURI.

Progress of the Campaign—A Sharp Contest with the Prohibitionists in Favor of the Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—As the canvass draws to a close vigorous and persistent efforts are made by both parties in this State to carry the election, and this is especially the case in the Congressional districts. In the First District in this city, where Col. Grosvenor, "Scorched," is canvassing against ex-Gov. Stannard, Republican, there has been great consternation of "Liberal" speakers, led by Senator Schurz, who are nightly using all their art and power to persuade the Germans to stand firmly and vote solidly for Greeley and the whole ticket. So far, however, they seem to have made but little impression, and the district will return Gov. Stannard by a handsome majority. In the Third District the same means are used to defeat Mr. Hilton. They have even imported a speaker, the newly-elected Congressman Dodd, of Cincinnati, and nightly meetings are held. Every effort is made to humbug and smuzzle the demoralized Democracy, but their exertions are vain. The bolting Democrats stand by McBride, the independent candidate, and they will poll more than enough votes to insure Hilton's election.

In the Seventh, Col. Burdett's District, the Democrats are also bringing every means to bear to defeat the Republican nominee, but here, as elsewhere, they will fail. Col. Burdett is making a splendid canvass, and, with his excellent record in the present Congress and his fine ability, he will poll a heavy vote. The Republicans expect to elect seven out of the thirteen Congressmen sure, and have more than fair prospects of electing nine.

Gen. Henderson's canvass for Governor is a most brilliant one. Whatever the speaker promises (and he promises a great deal) the Democrats will vote for him. He will probably run largely ahead of his ticket. The registration in the State, so far as heard from, shows a great increase over that of 1870, and the Democrats are claiming that it is almost entirely Democratic. But they are making a great mistake. There are no means of definitely determining how this new vote will be divided, but the probabilities are that the Republicans will share nearly equally with the Democrats, in which case the Republicans are sure to elect the State ticket. At all events a desperate and hard push will be made for it, and the prospects are good for success.

YELLOW FEVER.

Arrival of an Infected Vessel at Stonington, Conn.—Two of the Crew Ill, One Probably Fatal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STONINGTON, Conn., Oct. 29.—The schooner Crown Point, of Newburyport, Mass., Capt. Jas. J. Taylor, arrived here yesterday in twenty-four days from San Domingo, for Boston, loaded with sugar and mahogany. She set a signal for a physician, and Dr. Stanton, the Health Officer, boarded her and found two cases of yellow fever on board, one of which will probably prove fatal. The names of the invalids are John Brown and John Hendorff, who have been sick sixteen days.

The vessel and crew were at once placed under quarantine regulations.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

Lord Bagot Beaten—Blind Rose Wins Easily—Sea Pansy and Arizona the Winners.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The races of the Maryland Jockey Club, over the Pimlico Course, closed today. The weather was fine, the track in good condition, and the attendance fair.

The first race was a hurdle handicap for a purse of $600, two miles, over eight hurdles; $400 to the winner, and $100 to the second horse. Blind Tom came in first, followed by Lochiel, Tammany coming in third. Time, 4:18. Lochiel was the favorite in the betting, Blind Tom second choice, and Tammany third. Tom and Lochiel were close together between three and Tammany trailing 100 yards behind.

The second race was for a purse of $400, for two year olds, the winner of the Central Stakes excluded; one mile. Six started, and the race was won by Mr. Morris's Sea Pansy, Arizona second in the same order; Chief Engineer, Austral and John Preston not being placed.

The third race was for a consolation purse of $300, for horses of all ages beaten during the meeting; two-mile heats. The following is the summary:

Lord Bagot	1
Blackburn	2
Westbury	3
Pedestal	dis
Lord Baltimore	dis

The fourth race was for a handicap purse of $1,100 for all ages that have run during the meeting; two-mile heats; $800 to the winner and $300 to the second horse. Six started, and the following is the summary:

Arizona	1
Lizzie	2
Tom McIver	3
Frank Hampton	4
Sentinel	dis
Jim Renwick	dis

Time, 3:52, 3:47½.

THE WEATHER.

Synoptic and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30—1 A. M.—The barometer is high over all the Atlantic States, with generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds; on the Gulf and thence to the Ohio River, south-easterly winds and partially cloudy weather; in the North west the low barometer, brisk and high south-easterly winds and threatening weather continues and extend northerly; south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness prevail on the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

In New-England and the Atlantic States, generally clear weather, with north-easterly to easterly winds, will prevail; in the Gulf States, south-easterly winds and cloudy weather. The barometer will fall on the lakes with threatening weather, rain and brisk south-easterly to south-easterly winds; in the North-west brisk south-easterly winds, veering to northerly and westerly, with threatening weather and rain. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit and Toledo.

The National Railroad Company Suits in New-Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—The argument on rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue to restrain the National Railway Company from constructing a road from Philadelphia to New-York, to occupate in business with the Pennsylvania Railroad, was to have been commenced today before Vice-Chancellor Dodd, but was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill of the Pennsylvania Road alleges that they have, by the charter of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, the exclusive right to run a road between New-York and Philadelphia and charges that the Stanhope bill and some seven other charters were obtained with fraudulent intent.

The answer denies all these allegations, and alleges that all exclusive privileges expired Jan. 1, 1869. There is a heavy array of counsel on both sides. The argument will most likely proceed to-morrow.

The Seabrook Railroad Swamp.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 29.—At the inquest today over the Seabrook Railroad disaster, Alfred N. Dow, of Seabrook, who lives near the scene of the accident, testified that he found the switch immediately after the accident with the pin where the lock should have been, and the lock hanging from the chain, as Conductor Smith says he found it; and not as the switchman, says he left it. Mr. Wentworth, in Mr. Walton's testimony that the switchman acknowledged that he must have left the switch wrong, are not yet forthcoming.

Revolutionary Demonstration in Jersey City.

The Republicans of Jersey City made a demonstration last evening, about twenty campaigning clubs turning out with their guns, torches, and transparencies. Twelve hundred men were in line. The procession formed at Newark and

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Gen. Sherman is still confined to his house by illness, but he is improving.

The President has appointed Wm. B. Crosby, of New-York, to be Consul-General at Rome.

The stable at Anden's brick yard, in Philadelphia, was burned last night, with eight horses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Daniel D. Evans has been ordered to the New-York Naval Hospital.

Surgeon George W. Wood, from the Mare Island Navy Hospital, is ordered to the Tuscarora, South Pacific Squadron.

The steam-ship Ohio, the second of the Philadelphia and Liverpool Steam-ship line, will be launched today at Kensington.

Levi Stoltz's distillery, in Greenville, Ohio, was burned yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $40,000; insured for $5,000.

The steam-ship Livorno, with a general cargo, has arrived in Montreal. This is the first Italian steamship that has ever visited that port.

The Commissioner of Patents has granted the application of Charles Moulaine, of Boston, for an extension of his patent for printing presses.

The National Convention of Machine Manufacturers met in Cincinnati yesterday. The object appears to be to devise means for regulating prices.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting service has been ordered to forward eighty-five recruits to Dallas, Texas, for the Fourth Cavalry.

The steamer Kate Kinney, lying at the New-Albany wharf, in Louisville, was burned to the water's edge last evening. Loss, $25,000; insured for an unknown amount.

Mr. Washburne, Minister to Paris, has arrived in Washington, and yesterday morning called on the President, remaining in conversation with him for more than an hour.

Harry Graham, a machinist, forty years old, a native of Paterson, N. J., cut his throat at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, on account of trouble with his wife. He may recover.

The steam-boat Balloon was burned to the water's edge, today, at Kalorama Point, opposite Philadelphia. She was formerly a passenger-boat, but has lately been used as a scow.

The citizens of Halifax, N. S., are making strong efforts to secure the terminus, all the year rounds, of the proposed line of steamers between the Dominion and the West Indies.

A lamp explosion in Miller & Churchill's paper-mill, Little Falls, N. Y., last night, set fire to a quantity of rags and paper, resulting in the total loss of the building, machinery and stock.

The President has appointed William Forseman Postmaster at Circleville, Ohio, vice Benjamin T. Thomas, deceased; and Louise Heyn, Postmaster at Mason City, Ill., vice Miss S. O. Sullivan, resigned.

The steamer Ossipee, Commander N. J. Miller, is now on the way home from the South Pacific Station, and will immediately proceed to Boston, in accordance with orders from the Navy Department.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were: In currency, $4,449,483; coin, including $22,780,800, of coin certificates, $77,095,326; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $23,815,000.

The People of an Arkansas Town Startled.

From the Fayetteville (Ark.) News, Oct. 24.

About twelve miles south of Huntsville, Madison County, on the 8th inst., occurred the most wonderful and startling phenomenon that has ever been witnessed by the citizens of that neighborhood. Near the farm of Capt. Smith, Sheriff of the county, some of the citizens were startled by a rumbling noise like the reaching of a mighty cannon ball through the air. On looking up they discovered something that looked like a solid column of fire passing with tremendous velocity through the air, with a whirring, hissing sound, something like that of a shell, but many fold louder. It appeared to be from 2 rods to ten feet in length and from four to five feet in diameter, yet it was passing with such swiftness that it may have been many times larger than it appeared. When first discovered it seemed to be several hundred feet above the earth, and was heading in the direction toward the ground, profusely emitting great sparks of fire. About a minute or two after it passed out of sight an awful explosion was heard, that shook the earth for miles around, and was heard at a distance of fifteen miles. The truth of this statement is vouched for by Capt. Smith, Mr. Quails, S. P. Smith, Mr. Teasley, and other prominent citizens of the neighborhood.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continuance of the Conflict in the Prussian Diet.

Searching Out Bonapartist Sympathizers in the French Army.

Angry Political Discussion in the Spanish Cortes.

The Washington Treaty Decisions Still Talked of in England.

The Steamer Missouri Five Days Overdue at Havana.

GERMANY.

Conflict Between the Prussian House Still Unsettled.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Upper House remains firm in its opposition to the Country Reform bill. Count Von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, in view of the defeat of the measure has tendered his resignation, but the Emperor refuses to accept it.

FRANCE.

Ferreting Out Bonapartist Sympathizers in the French Army.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—It is reported that an inquiry has been ordered by the President into the conversation of certain army officers at La Fare, who are charged with asserting, that the Minister of War, Gen.

THE HALL TRIAL.

Speeches Made by Defense and Prosecution.

Requests Submitted by Counsel to Influence the Judge's Charge—Acquittal or Conviction—The Case to be Summed Up Today.

The trial of Mayor Hall was resumed yesterday morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Judge Hoffman, after Judge Brady formally opened the Court a further consultation took place between counsel, and finally it was determined to let the issue be decided in the usual manner.

Mayor Hall said: "Your Honor, since the adjournment of the Court I have been advised by my counsel and friends that with the exception of some documentary evidence it is unnecessary to give any testimony to the jury. I have been informed that the evidence of the prosecution is such as not to be entitled to legal weight, and, therefore, will go to the jury under the Judge's charge, after making some requests to charge."

Mr. Buckley then proposed, preparatory to submitting several requests, to send the record of an indictment found against Tweed, but it was objected to by Mr. Peckham and overruled by the Court. He then submitted the following requests to the Court to charge the jury:

1. That under the common law courts there can be no conviction of a public officer for there having been a mere void of willful, fraudulent, or wicked breach or perversion of any duty imposed by law upon the Mayor.

2. That the indictment set forth no acts of the defendant which constituted under the common law any evidence, in any being the Mayor's duty as Commissioner by law to audit County accounts.

3. Under the counts charging offense under the statute, that competent evidence has not been produced of neglect to audit the Keyser, Davidson, and Garvey accounts, or any one of them; and that there can be no conviction on the counts founded under the statute, unless evidence is given to the jury which would authorize them to find the defendant's action the result of evil intent.

4. That the Mayor's duties, as a member of the Board of Audit, were of a judicial character, and that under this indictment he cannot be held responsible for the correctness of the decisions of such Board.

5. That no evidence has been given authorizing the jury to find willful corrupt, or wicked intent, as alleged in the indictment, in the action of the Mayor.

6. That the jury must reject all testimony relating to any acts or conversations of the defendant which are not directly connected with the acts charged in the indictment.

7. That the evidence does not connect the Mayor with the making or with the audit of false accounts, or with any of the arrangements alleged to have existed between Garvey, Keyser, Davidson, or any one of them, to cheat the County authorities.

8. That wicked intent or willful intent is not established by the association of the Board of Audit appointing a County Auditor.

9. That the evidence of defendant on surrender of any of the Mayor's duties as member of the Board of Audit by the passage of this resolution.

10. That under the authority vested in the Mayor by statute for the Board of Audit to act, and upon the nature, extent, and efficacy of the evidence he would receive to enable him to certify or audit the claims that might be presented to him as a member of the Board of Audit.

11. That in requiring evidence that bills had been acted upon and approved by the Board of Supervisors, Commissioner of Accounts, President and Chief Clerk of Board of Audit, he (Mayor Hall) only he had a right to act upon, and that unless in receiving and acting upon such proof he knew or was informed that such certificate was false, and that such knowledge was brought home to him, he had a right to give such weight to such certificate as he thought fit.

12. That the evil intent or willfulness by which these acts are charged must be of the wicked character indicated under the statute, and that the defendant was bound to give his personal attention to the duties thereof, and could not delegate them either to the County Auditor or to any other person. Second, that the functions imposed by section 9 of the tax levy of 1870 were judicial in their character—that to perform them, all the persons named must have met. That if the defendant, Mayor Hall, failed to meet and audit the liabilities against the county embraced in the indictment the offense charged would be incomplete. Third, that the auditing and the act required to be examined and passed upon the claims presented, and required the personal judgment of the defendant upon evidence presented the auditing of which was imposed upon him, and could not be given such personal attention and to pass such personal judgment it was a neglect of official duty, and he must be convicted of record that a delegation of the examination of the claims and action in his report that he had audited the claims as a certain sum was not a performance of the duty imposed by the statute, and that the carrying out claims that they might be audited was not such a report and without other examination or investigation, would be a neglect of duty. Fifth, that to authorize a conviction of the Mayor of this county, or any of the officers or persons from it, it must appear that the prosecutor should show that the defendant to have acted corruptly, or to have known that either of both of his associates were acting corruptly. It is insufficient if the prosecution show a willful neglect to perform the duties required by the act. Sixth, that if the defendant merely neglected to perform the duties imposed by the act with which he is charged in the indictment, he must be convicted, notwithstanding he acted in the same way he could have acted to defend himself from the charge of neglect; that ignorance of the law is no excuse. Seventh, that if the jury believe from the evidence that the defendant certified to the claims mentioned in the indictment before them, and in his mind believed that they were just and true, and that he had audited them, and acted upon the evidence, honestly and fearlessly, and in the interests of such certificate, he cannot be convicted of the crime charged, or be convicted on the fourth count on such case, or to which the jury believe from the evidence the defendant so acted. Eighth, that if the jury believe that the defendant, Mayor Hall, and the other persons mentioned in the indictment, were induced to audit the claims by means of such certificate, when, in fact, they were false and fraudulent, and had not been audited, the record be such misconduct in office as to constitute an offense, as charged in the indictment.

Mr. Peckham addressed the Court, enlarging on the requests, and citing numerous authorities in their support. He maintained that the evidence showed that the Board of Audit had not met together, but had delegated their powers and duties to others, over whom they exercised no personal supervision at the time. He had closely neglected his duty to audit the accounts and certify to their correctness, and such, he maintained, was established by the trial.

Mr. Tremain will sum up for the prosecution this morning, and Mr. Georgetson will reply, so that it is probable the trial will terminate this afternoon.

THE CITY TAX.

The Days of Preparment—Scenes in the Bill-Room and the Receiving Office.

The taxes levied by the City of New-York upon personal property and real estate for the coming fiscal year, become due on the first day of December next. To-day—present payment the Receiver has been empowered by Municipal authority to receive taxes as early as the 21st day of October, and to collect all taxes paid between that date and the 1st of November a bonus of seven per cent, to be computed from the date of payment until the 1st day of December. During the month of November, persons having their taxes receive no bonus, but after the last day of that month one per cent is added, and from the 1st of December until the last day of the year, two per cent is the amount of the fine. From the 1st day of January, 1873, the Receiver charges twelve per cent per annum interest, with the power of distraining on goods by the issuing of his own warrant after the 15th day of that month. After June the holders of recalcitrant citizens are turned over to the Sheriff for collection.

The indulgence held out for prompt payment of seven per cent per annum discount may by no means be large as it seems. Yesterday, for example, the discount would only have been for thirty-one days; today for thirty-one days. The discounts for taxes amounting to $1,000, yesterday would only have been $5.83; to-day it would be $5.75. Saturday it would be $5.67, and so on. Saturday is said to be the favorite day for payment of taxes, as then the offices are less crowded than early in the morning and evening, when the offices are open. This occurs on Tuesdays and Thursdays, while on Saturdays the offices are open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturday is also the favorite day for payment of taxes in the bill department, as there the first hour usually finds many of the assessors and all the bills received. Business commences at 8 o'clock, but long before 7 o'clock there is a throng of men outside waiting to be admitted when the doors are opened. This occurs at 7½, and then they were patiently until 9 o'clock when the clerks in the bill department are ready to attend to them. The room is large but insufficient to meet the demands of a very great crowd. The desks occupy three sides of the room, and the fourth is a long iron railway leading up to the Receiver's Department. There are conspicuous placards placed around the desks, assigning them to the tax-payers of the different wards, and each clerk has before him the books of assessment. Each applicant, upon presenting himself, gives the name and address, and the specification of the property on which taxes are to be paid, and receives a bill with the amount due written on it. The next move is up the spiral staircase, and here the great crush comes. For while the obtaining of bills is a simple operation for which many clerks are provided, and which, so to speak, rolls on wheels, the payment and the obtaining of the receipt are complex matters which consume much time. The genius of gallantry of the Americans has arranged some accommodation for the ladies, but it is really inadequate, and it is painful to go there toward middle of the day, when the crowd is at its height, and witness the references of ladies there in the long queue waiting their turn to be admitted into the little side room, which has been provided for the ladies, and which is provided with seats. The great room is densely crowded with a few ladies there, out of some extent—for the most part into the hall, and descending into the Grand Jury Rooms, the other occupied of ladies, winds round the head of the circular stairway, and then gets all in a heap in the other end of the room, which is occupied by the Commissioner of Taxation. The physiognomy of the crowd presents certain points for study. Among the males, for example, is a boy not more than fourteen, evidently sent by his father. It is now noon, and he has been here over since 8 o'clock this morning, but having been seduced out by some of his comrades to play ball, he has left his place in the line, and has had to commence again. This time he is determined to persevere, being perfectly conscious that if he gets home without a receipt he will receive from his father a thrashing. He is an object of the sincerest pity to all the ladies present, and he knows it, and he does on a very large evidently undergoing agonies of restlessness. The man next to him is a pleasant-faced individual. Ever since he got into the line he has been talking incessantly to everybody—to the Cerberus of an official who prevents any cheating along the line by individuals, to a well-dressed good-looking policeman, who walks up and down, a model of neatness and of patience to the people in front of him. He has shown to everybody his taxes, and has commented upon the wonderful fact that he has to pay precisely the same amount for property in one Ward which is only worth half as much as his property in the other Ward. The man next to him evidently regards him with great contempt. He has not spoken to a soul except the clerk who gave him his paper, and this he has folded so as to hide every figure, and he would scorn to glance at them. There are meantime individuals who carry their money in their hands ready to hand over to the cashier, Mr. Van Buren, but he is not one of them. His coat is buttoned closely up to his throat, and there is not even a sign of anything bulging in his inner compartments. He has a check, inclosed in an envelope, and that as soon as he has handed it in, he will hasten off. There is a man in the immediate neighborhood of the receiver's desk. He has come for the first time to pay his tax, and he unconsciously betrays his discomfort at the fact. He would be made from the amount. He has been undeceived by a neighbor, and the most sombre discontent is depicted on his features. He is evidently an Irishman—a good, honest, simple citizen, forward with the world and with a time before him. But all these things are nothing to his disappointed soul, and he has evidently formed the idea that he has lost or been cheated out of quite a large amount. The ladies are miserable, but patient. They lean, with an air of resignation and martyrdom, against the balustrade of the railway and against the desks. They are of all classes, apparently, and of all nations. Some are quite good-looking, young wives, evidently, who have been told of the City's beneficence by their husbands, and have been promised the money if they will go and get it. Some are old, and hour after hour determined to earn the money, and are now suffering untold agonies about what Bridget will do without them, and wishing a thousand times that they had never attempted it. The saving that seemed so large in the comforts of their own homes is completely lost after three hours of waiting and standing. Some ladies are evidently widows with a little property, and the saving to them is of real importance. Of these widows some are round-faced, rosy, and jolly, and do not seem much the worse for the ordeal; others are pale-faced creatures, who look as if they have wept their lives away, and are indifferent where they go or what they do. Old ladies, very old creatures, some here sometimes, having fits of distrust against everybody. Yesterday there was a lady of more than seventy who owned property on Sixth-avenue, and would not trust any one save herself. The Tax Receiver took her papers and her money, paid it himself and handed the receipt. "Now, old lady," said he, "let me have you carry arm and take you down-stairs out of this place, which has no accommodations for people so helpless as you." He took her downstairs, and she commenced to toddle off, but before she had gone five steps she fainted from exhaustion. She was carried into the little hospitable house and revived with smelling salts. A carriage was then called, much against her will, and she went home in triumph.

After 2 o'clock no one is allowed to join the line, and the Cerberus of the place stations himself at the end and drives off all the unfortunates. It is laughable to listen to the excuses the men make, and their pleadings to induce the official to allow them to join the queue. They all have come from a distance and were detained down-stairs by the cause, or had a sudden clearness. But he is deaf to all of them, and he would most assuredly be dismissed if he was not. For even as it is she occasionally slips and a 4 o'clock in the morning, and if the rule were not most strictly maintained their work would never be completed. By the time the clock has gone are not accessible to this reasoning. Some blame the men for not permitting them to join the crowd of waiters, others bewail their unhappy destinies, and not a few burst into tears, to the great discomfort of the gentlemen near them. The ladies all think it "a shame" "Poor thing; I do think that officer might admit her," and some call him a brute and other epithets dear to the female tongue, but he knows his duty and is as unmoved as the depths of the ocean. It is unnecessary to speak of the scorn with which he regards their feeble attempts to probe him with a bribe. He is a much-enduring man and foregoes the opportunity for indignant eloquence, contenting himself by gently refusing; then the unfortunates have to renew their task on the morrow.

The Scott Monument.

The unveiling of the monument erected to Sir Walter Scott, in Central Park, on the Mall, near Shakespeare's statue, will take place, rain or shine, on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock. If the weather be favorable, the ceremony will commence with music by Dodworth's Band. Shortly before 2, the Seventy-ninth Highland Regiment, and those members of the Caledonian clubs of New-York and its vicinity who are in the Highland garb, will march from the Casino to the monument, followed by the Executive Committee, the Park Commissioners, and William Cullen Bryant, Esq. On their arrival, Mr. Richard Irvin, Chairman of the Monument Executive Committee, will make an address, and formally deliver the monument to the Park Commissioners. While it is being unveiled the Scotch pipers are to play appropriate airs, and then Mr. A. H. Green will receive it on behalf of the Commissioners. The erection of the Sir Walter, an event of an hour, is determined to earn the money, and are now suffering untold agonies about what Bridget will do without them, and wishing a thousand times that they had never attempted it. The saving that seemed so large in the comforts of their own homes is completely lost after three hours of waiting and standing. Some ladies are evidently widows with a little property, and the saving to them is of real importance. Of these widows some are round-faced, rosy and jolly, and do not seem much the worse for the ordeal; others are pale-faced creatures, who look as if they have wept their lives away, and are indifferent where they go or what they do. Old ladies, very old creatures, some here sometimes, having fits of distrust against everybody. Yesterday there was a lady of more than seventy who owned property on Sixth-avenue, and would not trust any one save herself. The Tax Receiver took her papers and her money, paid it himself and handed the receipt. "Now, old lady," said he, "let me have you carry arm and take you down-stairs out of this place, which has no accommodations for people so helpless as you." He took her downstairs, and she commenced to toddle off, but before she had gone five steps she fainted from exhaustion. She was carried into the little hospitable house and revived with smelling salts. A carriage was then called, much against her will, and she went home in triumph.

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Department of Public Works—Additional Contracts Awarded.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the following additional awards of contracts for public works have been made; proposals for which were opened on the 3d and 24th inst.: Building sewers in Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth streets, to M. F. Greenmoyer, for $2,963 50; building sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, between Avenue A and Fifty-seventh, to H. H. Greenmoyer, for $2,438 75; regulating, grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, from Sixth-avenue, to John E. Bisbol, for $7,914 77; regulating and grading, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth-avenue, to John E. Bisbol, for $2,442 66.

Sudden Decline of a Misspent Life.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of Hallie Hesse, aged nineteen, of No. 19 West Thirteenth-street, whose sudden death on Monday night resulted from an overdose of morphine, taken by her to allay pain. The deceased was the daughter of very respectable parents residing in Boston. She was beautiful and accomplished, and was the idol of her parents and friends. She became the victim of intemperance, and was entrapped with Gilliam Tremone, who took small doses of morphine to quiet her nerves, and also to allay the pain from neuralgia, from which she frequently suffered. On Monday night, while in a paroxysm of delirium, she took a large dose of morphine supposing it to be the habit of taking. [illegible] Dr. Hall, who was called in, found her [illegible] and pronounced her dead. [illegible] Verdict in accordance.

GOULD AND [illegible] CASES.

[illegible] Supreme Court-Chambers, before Judge Fancher, by taking the testimony de bene esse of Mr. Thomas Smith, of the firm of Marshall & Co., jewelers, of Edinburgh, Scotland. Witness stated that, during the year 1869, a person whom he identifies as Gordon Gordon, was introduced to his firm by a gentleman named Simpson, of Glenisla, Forfarshire, Scotland, as Lord Glenesire, a landowner of great wealth; that Glenesire then opened an account with the jewelers, which, in 1870, had run up a bill of over $5,000 during the accumulation of this bill he remonstrated to the firm that he was possessed of immense wealth owning large estates in Scotland, Switzerland, and Ireland, in Ayrshire and Northamptonshire; that Messrs. Holter, Mr. Howard Paterson, and No. 87 Lincoln's Inn, London, attended to all his business; subsequently it turned out that "Lord" Glenesire sought to make purchases of a Mr. Keller, a diamond-dealer in London, at the same time representing himself as Mr. Paterson's agent. With the firm of witness in Edinburgh Keller wrote to the firm to make the ordinary business enquiries, which elicited the suspicions of the latter, as instead of having dealt with them years, Glenesire had not been dealing months; witness therefore went to London by the 8 P. M. train, called at the chambers of Mr. Paterson, the solicitor referred to, from whom he learned that Glenesire was worth £100,000, and recommended the witness not to displease him, as he would be a good customer; finally Paterson said that, as Glenesire was a friend of his (Paterson) would give up the remaining debt of account would be paid by the 20th of March; that the same time a client from Forfarshire would be in London, and would pay him. Witness knew he was sent to inquire if Lord Glenesire had been there, that he had left London for a few days, but had promised to return. Witness subsequently returned to London, and found Paterson frantic, who said Glenesire had "got into him" to the extent of £5,000, £800 of which he had got the previous day; Paterson said he had ruined him, and as the same time offered to return some of the goods which Glenesire had procured to his family if he would be released from his guarantee; this was accepted, leaving a balance due on the account amounting to £121. The witness further testified that in Edinburgh and London, as far as he had ascertained, Glenesire and not the same time offered to return some of the goods which Glenesire had procured to his family if he would be released from his guarantee; this was accepted, leaving a balance due on the account amounting to £121. The witness further testified that in Edinburgh and London, as far as he had ascertained, Glenesire and not [illegible] Glenesire was treated as [illegible] and Marquis of Hastings as being nearly allied to him, but those parties, on inquiry, denounced him as an impostor; Glenesire was known in Scotland, in 1865, as Hubert Hamilton; he has never been in England Scotland or Ireland since he fled from London in March, 1870.

Among the parties named by the witness as David Paterson, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Gordon Gordon, in addition to his own firm, were Cruickshank & Son, Ramsay & Patteson, and McCrea & Shand, of Edinburgh; Howard Paterson, Mr. Keller, and Gard & Peake, of London.

The further examination was adjourned until today.

OUTRAGE BY A POLICEMAN.

A Tow-Boat Captain Fatally Beaten Without Cause by Officer Sullivan—The Policeman Arrested of His Uniform.

Patrolman Denis Sullivan, of the First Precinct Police, has been placed under arrest by Capt. Van Dusen, his commanding officer, charged with having, without due cause, clubbed and beaten Patmon Devine, of No. 46 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, to such an extent as to endanger his life. Devine is the Captain of a tug lying at one of the East River piers, and at about 11½ o'clock on last Saturday night, while he was passing through Coenties-slip, making for the ferry, on route to his home, he was accosted by Patrolman Sullivan, who was on duty along the slip. Without the least cause or provocation, it is alleged that the officer made a savage assault upon Devine, knocking him down with his club, and while the victim was in a prostrate condition, the officer brutally and cowardly underscore repeated [illegible] The man next to him is a pleasant-faced individual. Ever since he got into the line he has been talking incessantly to everybody—to the Cerberus of an official who prevents any cheating along the line by individuals, to a well-dressed good-looking policeman, who walks up and down, a model of neatness and of patience to the people in front of him. He has shown to everybody his taxes, and has commented upon the wonderful fact that he has to pay precisely the same amount for property in one Ward which is only worth half as much as his property in the other Ward. The man next to him evidently regards him with great contempt. He has not spoken to a soul except the clerk who gave him his paper, and this he has folded so as to hide every figure, and he would scorn to glance at them. There are meantime individuals who carry their money in their hands ready to hand over to the cashier, Mr. Van Buren, but he is not one of them. His coat is buttoned closely up to his throat, and there is not even a sign of anything bulging in his inner compartments. He has a check, inclosed in an envelope, and that as soon as he has handed it in, he will hasten off. There is a man in the immediate neighborhood of the receiver's desk. He has come for the first time to pay his tax, and he unconsciously betrays his discomfort at the fact. He would be made from the amount. He has been undeceived by a neighbor, and the most sombre discontent is depicted on his features. He is evidently an Irishman—a good, honest, simple citizen, forward with the world and with a time before him. But all these things are nothing to his disappointed soul, and he has evidently formed the idea that he has lost or been cheated out of quite a large amount. The ladies are miserable, but patient. They lean, with an air of resignation and martyrdom, against the balustrade of the railway and against the desks. They are of all classes, apparently, and of all nations. Some are quite good-looking, young wives, evidently, who have been told of the City's beneficence by their husbands, and have been promised the money if they will go and get it. Some are old, and hour after hour determined to earn the money, and are now suffering untold agonies about what Bridget will do without them, and wishing a thousand times that they had never attempted it. The saving that seemed so large in the comforts of their own homes is completely lost after three hours of waiting and standing. Some ladies are evidently widows with a little property, and the saving to them is of real importance. Of these widows some are round-faced, rosy and jolly, and do not seem much the worse for the ordeal; others are pale-faced creatures, who look as if they have wept their lives away, and are indifferent where they go or what they do. Old ladies, very old creatures, some here sometimes, having fits of distrust against everybody. Yesterday there was a lady of more than seventy who owned property on Sixth-avenue, and would not trust any one save herself. The Tax Receiver took her papers and her money, paid it himself and handed the receipt. "Now, old lady," said he, "let me have you carry arm and take you down-stairs out of this place, which has no accommodations for people so helpless as you." He took her downstairs, and she commenced to toddle off, but before she had gone five steps she fainted from exhaustion. She was carried into the little hospitable house and revived with smelling salts. A carriage was then called, much against her will, and she went home in triumph.

After 2 o'clock no one is allowed to join the line, and the Cerberus of the place stations himself at the end and drives off all the unfortunates. It is laughable to listen to the excuses the men make, and their pleadings to induce the official to allow them to join the queue. They all have come from a distance and were detained down-stairs by the cause, or had a sudden clearness. But he is deaf to all of them, and he would most assuredly be dismissed if he was not. For even as it is she occasionally slips and a 4 o'clock in the morning, and if the rule were not most strictly maintained their work would never be completed. By the time the clock has gone are not accessible to this reasoning. Some blame the men for not permitting them to join the crowd of waiters, others bewail their unhappy destinies, and not a few burst into tears, to the great discomfort of the gentlemen near them. The ladies all think it "a shame" "Poor thing; I do think that officer might admit her," and some call him a brute and other epithets dear to the female tongue, but he knows his duty and is as unmoved as the depths of the ocean. It is unnecessary to speak of the scorn with which he regards their feeble attempts to probe him with a bribe. He is a much-enduring man and forgoes the opportunity for indignant eloquence, contenting himself by gently refusing; then the unfortunates have to renew their task on the morrow.

THE COACHMAN AND HIS BRIDE.

The London and Lyndon Case in Chancery Comes Before a Judge—It is Settled for the Time Being.

From the Chicago Post, Oct 25.

The great Lyndon against Lyndon divorce suit has been, for the present, terminated by the decision of Judge Gary, in the Superior Court, (Chancery,) yesterday afternoon. The romantic coachman, the aggrieved father and the attorneys on either side put in an appearance, and the affidavits of both parties, the substance of which has been already published, were duly read. The main point in Lyndon's favor is fractured, and the fact and head were completely [illegible] with bandages, [illegible] Mrs. Lyndon, Col. Hancock, as vehemently denied. He also denied that his daughter cherished any wifely affection for Thomas Lyndon, in addition of one John P. Stafford set forth that Lyndon had only [illegible] in order that he would make money out of the transaction. Mr. Truax, for Lyndon, made an eloquent speech, in which he narrowed up the entire case. Mr. Dent, for Mrs. Lyndon, on her father, pleaded into the defendants and his attorney. The Court heard both sides calmly, and then, interrupting himself now and then by a question, delivered his decision on the whole thing as follows:

"In this case, the Court thinks is not subject to the ordinary rules of Court. It is a matter of considerable public interest, and widely differs from the ordinary cases in which the Court professes judgment, or enters decree, by consent, or neglect their rights, and nobody be injured but themselves. But in a case of divorce, if the Court shall become satisfied that a decree is likely to be obtained upon a partial view of the case, and that the rights of the public or of all the facts, the Court of itself ought to interfere and get all the facts before it. Now the only hesitation that I have about entering this decree at all is that if it were an ordinary litigation, merely concerning property, then the defendant's default in not answering the bill would warrant the Court in not entering default; but he says that he was called upon Mr. Wells to defend the suit, but then he does not say that he paid him anything, and here is a letter written over his own hand, and not denied by any affidavit, from which it appears that he had paid him nothing

EMPLOYERS
DOMESTIC HELP,
ODELL'S,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 8th January, 1872.*

STATE REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,

Gen. JOHN A. DIX.

For Lieutenant-Governor,

Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

For [illegible] Commissioner,

REUBEN V. STROUD.

For State [illegible] Engineer,

EZRA [illegible]VES.

For Comptroller at Large,

LYMAN TREMAIN.

CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.

For Mayor,

WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

For Supreme Court,

NOAH DAVIS.

For Superior Court,

HOOPER C. VAN VORST.

For City Judge,

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

For District Attorney,

BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

For Coroner,

ADOLPH KESSLER.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Mr. DAVENPORT and his inspectors have already discovered 4,000 names fraudulently registered. This may be set down as a further deduction from the waning strength of Tammany Hall. Every citizen who desires that his vote should be respected, ought to do what he can toward the obtaining of an absolutely honest election. The easiest way to accomplish this is to examine the completed registry of the district, which is posted in every polling-place. As the registry is arranged by street numbers, any citizen can find out whether any person or persons falsely claiming to be entitled to vote have been registered from the number of his residence. Any information on this subject should be sent to Mr. DAVENPORT's office, No. 41 Chambers-street, where it will, of course, be treated as confidential.

Is there any city of its size in the world where the consequences of a sudden breakdown of horses would be as serious as the present epidemic has caused here? New-York relies for its transportation of passengers and freight from one end of the City to the other, almost solely on horses. If anything could arouse the community to the absolute *necessity* of the completion of the Underground Railway, it would seem to be the present accident. Consider the enormous number of women and girls alone, now dependent on the horse-cars, who cannot take Mr. Bergh's well-meant advice, and walk from three to five miles to and from their work. As for freights, oxen have made their appearance in our streets, and will afford some relief; but it is to be hoped the City will go forward rather than backward in its provisions for the future.

The *Express* charges in an editorial that Mr. HAVEMEYER "put his name to" an anti-Catholic circular published in yesterday's *Sun*, while in the same issue it prints a letter from Mr. HAVEMEYER denying that he ever signed the aforesaid circular, or knew of its existence until he saw it in print. We agree with the *Express*, that "if this is not the meanest side of the politics of 1872, it will be hard to find anything meaner."

"What *is* the President's Indian policy?" asks the *Tribune*. Why ask idiotic questions? Every sensible man in the country knows what the President's Indian policy is—knows, moreover, that it was in main suggested by the Society of Friends. Instead of exposing its own ignorance, let the *Tribune* read our first campaign supplement, from which it will derive a great deal of information not only about the "President's policy," but about the opinions of HORACE GREELEY on secession and his Democratic supporters. Price two cents a copy.

Mr. THOMAS NAST, in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*, closes very fitly the long and splendid series of cartoons, with which he has pursued the swindle of Greelyism to its collapse. One of his drawings is a parting salute to the Tammany newspapers, whose editors are trying to cover Tammany Hall with their sheets, and to disinfect it of the smell of corruption. Under each figure is that of Fernando Wood, who is the subject of an article on the "Reformed Tammany," in which he is disturbed by the stench arising from the prostrate form of TWEED, which all the *Heralds*, *Worlds*, *News* and *Express* piled on him do not suffice to cover up. Near by, Mr. GREELEY himself is dashing the contents of a whitewash pail on the crumbling walls, having first, as is his habit, "put his foot in it." The whole cartoon is a biting satire on the power of "the Press," which will not soon be forgotten. The cartoon with the subscription "The Pirates under False Colors—Can They Capture the Ship of State?" is the most powerful Mr. NAST has made. Its grouping is the most effective, its conception is general and in detail the most vigorous and sustained; and every face is a chapter of history. The pirate ship sails under the flag of peace and reform; its Captain, GREELEY, has off and hand outstretched, hails benignantly the ship of State, which, with the Union flag at the masthead, passes by under full sail. The "Manager" fiddles the tune of "This is not an Organ," standing tip-toe on a barrel of gunpowder representing newspaper lies, with a lighted fuse burning near it. On the deck are crouched the "pirates," under command of RAPHAEL SEMMES; among them the reader will recognize BLAIR and JEFF. DAVIS and the Tammany crew. TILTON sings a psalm, FERNANDO WOOD crawls up from between decks with a knife in his teeth, and poor Mr. SUMNER, squatting on the gunwale, looks up from "The History of the Popes," with an expression that astonishingly fits the mood in which he has fought this fight, confining his gaze to matters very remote from the purpose of the false hand by whom he has been surrounded. Such a cartoon as this is a contribution to the defeat of the coalition plot as great as it is unique. We need not say that its full scope can only be realized by studying the work itself. Mr. NAST and the HARPERS have deserved well of all friends of the Republican Party and reform, throughout this long and arduous campaign.

The last Cooper Institute meeting is to be held to-night. Secretary BOUTWELL will address it, as well as Speaker BLAINE. They should have a great audience, and undoubtedly will have one. The Secretary of the Treasury has gained the respect of all classes by the integrity and fidelity of the administration of his office. As for Speaker BLAINE, every Republican should think of him with gratitude. He organized in Maine one of the earliest and most splendid victories of the campaign. He has been hard at work through all the canvass, with an energy, tact and unselfishness never surpassed in similar service. Moreover, he has received much abuse without deserving any, and honest men are drawn to him by that fact also. Let the meeting be a rousing one, and let the public show their respect for faithful men who have been made the subjects of abominable calumnies.

The *Tribune* has done many humiliating things in this canvass. None ought to make it more ashamed of itself than its support of Sunset COX as against LYMAN TREMAIN, in this State, and of Mr. EATON as against Gen. HAWLEY, in Connecticut. It has denounced COX times without number, as a charlatan, a trammer, a carpet-bagger, as without principle or consistency or moral force. Mr. COX is a piece of Tammany property, and for years has been in intimate alliance with the corruptionists, and has never dared to open his lips in Congress except in defence of New-York Ring measures, or on some question that the Ring cared nothing for. This is the man the *Tribune* prefers to LYMAN TREMAIN, whose reputation is without blemish, and who was true during the war. The Connecticut case is even worse. Mr. EATON is, and has always been, a pronounced States rights Democrat. He believed the war a gigantic persecution, and the soldiers of the Union hired murderers. If he had had his way, there would be no United States Congress to be elected, and no Presidency to be filled. Against him is Gen. HAWLEY, a pure public man, an upright gentleman, a conscientious student of politics, and a soldier of national fame. The *Tribune* denounces the soldier, and upholds the copperhead. What a record for GREELEY's *Tribune* to make for itself!

It is incredible that the people of the Tenth Congressional District should prefer FERNANDO WOOD as Congressman to Mr. WM. A. DARLING. The latter is known to be a capable, honorable, and patriotic man. Wood has done everything in his power to convince the public that he ought not to be trusted. He disgraced the City as its Mayor, threatened a riot when he was ousted by superior authority, proposed the secession of Manhattan Island when the war broke out, and connived at sending arms to the enemy. What claim can he have on the vote of any decent man? We are happy to believe that the prospect of his defeat is excellent.

The Tammany candidate for Mayor—Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE—is reported in yesterday's *Herald* as having made a speech "before the delegates of the Matthew T. Brennan Association." Are the people specially anxious to have as Mayor a man who is hand in glove with MATTHEW T. BRENNAN and the entire Tammany gang?

The *World*, which illustrates its ideas of dignity in political discussion, by speaking of the President of the United States as "our friend G.," and by abusing his wife and children, says that since Mr. KERNAN's nomination as Governor, we have "persistently thrust his religious faith forward as an argument against his election." Our readers know that this is the reverse of the truth. We have never attacked Mr. KERNAN on the score of his religion. We have simply protested against insidious appeals to the Irish Catholic vote in his behalf, and pointed out the danger of introducing religion into politics. When we assert that the *World* has stated anything, we are prepared with dates and facts. Let it produce the passages in which we have "persistently ridiculed Mr. KERNAN as a Roman Catholic." We decline to have any discussion with a paper which supported the Tammany Ring, defended the Code Amendments bill, and called Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN and Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN "confederates of CONNOLLY and TWEED." But when the *World* puts rubbish into our mouths, we now and then think it advisable to expose the fraud. On Saturday it pretended to quote some remarks from us which never appeared in this journal. Let it now give dates and quotations.

Our Presidential Candidate.

Every honest man should rejoice over the manner in which Gen. GRANT's reputation has passed through the campaign now so near its triumphant close. We have never had a longer, and seldom so bitter a one, and through it all he has been the central object of attack. From the moment when the Senatorial cabal opened their assault during the last session of Congress, down to the present time, there has been an unceasing attempt to break down the character of the President, and at every stage this attempt has been an ignominious failure. Recall for an instant the long list of slanders which have been aimed at him, and which have been returned to their inventors. He was an obstinate zealot, bent on enforcing his own ideas, and punishing every one that disagreed with him; but he has either won the cordial approval of the country for his measures—as for civil service reform; or he has won its respect by waiving his views when his course is not approved, as in the case of San Domingo. He was quarrelsome and narrow in his personal likes and dislikes; yet he has called out the heartiest tributes to his modesty, sincerity, and worth from men of the most different characters and connections. His habits were bad, and he was given to idle pleasure-seeking; but ministers of the Gospel and a host of those who have seen him day in and day out, have shown that he is temperate, laborious, and always responsive to the claims of duty. He was avaricious, and gave offices in return for gifts; but this story, after being kept on its legs for months by tremendous lying, was knocked in the head by evidence that the President gave no offices for gifts, and received no gifts when having, or likely to have, any offices to bestow; and that he was, in all his private affairs, an honorable, careful, modest gentleman.

But we need not recite in detail the exploded fabrications of the coalition Press. It is gratifying that they have been dispersed; but what is of more importance to the country, whose highest official they concerned, is, that they have been met by him in firm and self-respecting silence. He has been nobly vindicated, but his deeds, not his words, have done the work. He has left his reputation with his fellow-citizens, offering in his own defence nothing but the quiet, patient performance of all his duties as they came along. The history of this campaign of lies, and of its miserable failure, is worth more than can now be told to the country, whose young men are being taught by it that, after all, it is the true man whose success is sure and irreversible.

Nor is it only in the President's vindication as to his character that all honest men have reason to rejoice. The vindication of his policy is equally important. He has set before himself from the beginning some aims not generally regarded as popular among politicians. He resolved, in regard to the finances, to consult the honor, and not the fleeting passions of the people; in diplomacy to do everything he could for peace, and nothing for show; and in domestic affairs to inaugurate as far as lay in his power the principle that positions of trust under the Government are not spoils for victors in political struggles. In respect of all these aims, much has been accomplished. The miserable sophistries of repudiation are no longer even mentioned. The most perplexing and threatening questions of foreign policy have been honorably and peacefully settled. Civil service reform has had more done for it than its most enthusiastic friends dared to hope would even be promised in years.

In this brief review of the President's victories in peace, the people have a right to feel profound satisfaction. They are the victories not only of honesty and good sense, but of a sturdy confidence in the people themselves and an unvarying fidelity to their best judgment. To change such a President for a man who is ready to sacrifice the convictions of a life-time for office, would be a suicidal measure; and the people are not likely to try the experiment.

The Greeley Camp Breaking Up.

In yesterday's TIMES, facts were given in regard to the desertion of GREELEY by three of his most prominent supporters in North Carolina. Advices received here show that these are but the first indications of a general break-up of the Greeley coalition all over the South. So long as there remained the slightest hope of the election of the Baltimore nominee, the Southern leaders were prepared, to go to any length to carry the old slave States for the bondsman of JEFF. DAVIS. The Georgia State election gave evidence of the kind of tactics they were likely to pursue, wherever they dared, in November. Intimidation, violence, and wholesale fraud formed an essential part of the programme of Southern Democrats. While there remained any chance of being supported by the Northern Democracy, the rebel element in the South was not likely to abandon its determination to carry its candidate, by fair means if it could, by fraud and violence if it must.

The expectation of Northern support has now been most conclusively shown to be baseless. In Pennsylvania, if anywhere, the Democracy were calculated upon as certain to vote solid against the Republican candidates for Governor and members of Congress. The absolutely unprecedented majorities of over 35,000 on the Governor and over 17,000 on the Congressional ticket, must have disheartened the Democracy in every State. Even if they had not been disheartened, they would have had no chance of success, in the event of their success, a harvest of animosity, or which it is difficult to estimate the bitterness or the extent.

How About Tax Cuts?

Reports from the interior of the State are of the most encouraging character; the Republicans of nearly all the rural counties appear to be thoroughly aroused, and are working in a manner that gives assurance of a glorious victory on Tuesday next. Let not the Republicans of this City lag behind their brethren in the country. The Republican Party never had a more splendid opportunity to redeem the Metropolis, and place itself in the ascendency, than now. We honestly believe that the City of New-York can be carried for GRANT and DIX, and that the majority of our City and County ticket can be elected. Is not such a result worth working for? For long years past the Republican Party of the State has been weighed down, discouraged, and disheartened by the enormous majorities which the Democracy apparently received in this City. These majorities, as everybody knows, were in large part fraudulent—won by repeating and false counting. What was not won by fraud, was achieved by the enormous patronage of the City Government, controlled and unscrupulously used by Tammany Hall. The people were robbed of millions every year, and the proceeds of the robbery used to keep the robbers in power.

All this is now changed. The treasury is no longer at the command of Tammany for electioneering purposes; its repeaters and camp followers are demoralized and powerless, and honest citizens can now cast their votes for honest representatives, with the assurance that they will be counted as polled. There is no good reason, and never has been, any, why New-York should forever be known as the "Gibraltar of Democracy," any more than Philadelphia. It is even more interested than that city in the triumph of Republican principles, and the sway of honest government. And yet, through fraud and rascality, and the continued reign through a long series of years of a gang of Democratic thieves and plunderers, the people have been cheated of their rights, robbed of their property, defrauded of their franchise, and their splendid Metropolis made to appear to the world as the very citadel of bogus Democracy. It is time that this scandal was ended, and the fair fame of the City vindicated. It can be done at this election. The Republicans have nominated candidates who command the respect and confidence of every honest voter, whatever be his politics, and they have it in their power to elect them. It will be to their everlasting shame if, by neglect and inaction, they allow the opportunity to slip.

Be Wise C. Littlejohn.

It will take Mr. D. C. LITTLEJOHN some time to "live down" the exposure of his dishonesty and treachery which Mr. THOMAS MURPHY made in the letter we published yesterday. That Mr. LITTLEJOHN, in the relations of private life, has acted in a singularly base manner, no one can doubt who is properly acquainted with the facts. He was under great personal obligations to Mr. MURPHY, and he requited them by making attacks upon Mr. MURPHY's character which he must have known to be false. It is an old saying, verified by hard experience, that if you want to make an enemy of a man, the shortest way to do it is to render him a service. Mr. D. C. LITTLEJOHN sets up to that standard. He lays his friends under contribution, and then takes the first opportunity of stabbing them in the back. First to use a man, and then to slander him, is Mr. LITTLEJOHN's method of treating his friends. In private life such a being is usually described as a rascal. Is there any reason why LITTLEJOHN should not be so stigmatized? If there is, we fail to see it.

Apart from this personal matter, there is a phase of LITTLEJOHN's conduct which intimately concerns the people of Oswego County, who are asked to send him as one of their representatives to the State Assembly. That he has a constitutional capacity for acting the part of a traitor is pretty well established by his recent career. He is alike false to his friends and false to his party. He had no hesitation whatever in joining FENTON in the attempt to sell out the Republican Party to the Democrats. Whether he has induced FENTON to indorse any of his "little bills" or not, we cannot say—if he has, we may be sure that he will take the first chance which offers itself of blackguarding FENTON in return for the favor done him. At any rate, LITTLEJOHN eagerly joined in the conspiracy to destroy the Republican Party, and he is now a candidate for the Assembly, solely in order that he may be able the better to accomplish his purpose. If he is elected, he will inevitably be the determined opponent of all reform, and the systematic advocate of bribery and corruption. We have every reason to assume this from the fact that he now stands before the people of the State charged with having been dishonestly interested in the fortunes of the old Tammany Ring. He is accused of intriguing for the management of the Midland Railroad, and having received it in consideration of his "political influence." When the Tweed charter was projected, LITTLEJOHN was the first Republican "retained" to support it. He has always helped Tammany—never opposed it. He has been denounced by HORACE GREELEY as a "corruptionist and tool of Tammany Hall." His whole career has been worthy of a man who borrows money of a friend to save himself from financial ruin, and then sits down to concoct recollections calumniating that friend.

Is such a person fit to be one of the representatives of Oswego County in the Assembly? Will the people of that county disgrace themselves by electing such a doubly-dyed traitor? Against him is running a perfectly unexceptionable Republican—Mr. D. G. FOOTE. Mr. FOOTE is an upright man—is neither a sneak nor a traitor; has not dallied himself with alliances with Tammany; and is a man in every way worthy of confidence. As between Mr. FOOTE and TWEED's LITTLEJOHN, how can any intelligent citizen hesitate which to choose? If LITTLEJOHN crawls back to the Assembly, he will only do the dirty work of any corrupt faction or corporation. Why not have him comfortably sent Tuesday, with FENTON and the rest of the unprincipled oligue to which they belong?

Commissioner Davenport.

The calm and official reply of Commissioner DAVENPORT to the anonymous personal attacks upon him that have filled the columns of the Greeley Press for the last week, cannot but raise him in the estimation of every candid man who prefers truth and fair play to misrepresentation and slander. So far as his agency in the enforcement of the Registry law of Congress is concerned, he shows that there has been no shadow of ground for complaint from any one. His instructions to the Supervisors of Election in executing their duty, if followed by them, could not possibly give offense to any reasonable person; and Mr. DAVENPORT justly protests against being held responsible for a violation of these instructions by his subordinates, at least until the fact of such violation is made known to him by the person aggrieved, which has not yet been done in a single instance. It is a curious and significant fact that the persons who so loudly complain of the conduct of the Government officers, rush to Democratic meetings or Greeley newspapers with their complaints, instead of making them to the proper authority, when, if well founded, they could be rectified. The truth appears to be that they have sought a quarrel with innocent men who were simply doing their duty, in order that they might excite a prejudice against the law for partisan purposes. But, unfortunately for them, Mr. DAVENPORT shows that there is nothing in the law that is not repeated in a more stringent form in the State Registry law signed by Gov. HOFFMAN last Winter, and that both laws met with the unqualified approbation of the Democratic candidate for President, who devised the plan for their enforcement which is now being followed by Mr. DAVENPORT.

The Ninth Congressional District.

On Tuesday next the people of the Ninth District of this City will be called upon to elect a suitable person to represent them in the Forty-third Congress. Three candidates have been put forward—MICHAEL CONNOLLY, otherwise known as the "Big Judge," by Tammany Hall; JOHN HARDY, by Apollo Hall, and DAVID B. MELLISH, by Republicans and Reformers. Both CONNOLLY and HARDY are in every way objectionable men. But of the two, more reasons can be urged for the defeat of the former than the latter. CONNOLLY is a man who cannot be content for a year without occupying some public office. He is boisterous in his manner and unprincipled in his actions. After winding up his career as Register of the City, some months since, he immediately began the practice of law, taking among his first clients a pair of Boulevard dog-fighters, who were being prosecuted by Mr. BERGH for cruelty to animals. When the case came up for examination, CONNOLLY made his appearance and commenced a tirade of abuse against Mr. BERGH, of so violent and threatening a nature that the presiding magistrate was obliged to interfere, and warn him that he would be committed to prison if he persisted in such disgraceful conduct. This is only one of the numerous reasons that might be urged for the defeat of this man. HARDY, while Clerk of the Board of Aldermen of which THOMAS COMAN was President, made a record that cannot be blotted out very easily. Mr. MELLISH, on the other hand, is the candidate of the Reformers. His character is free from taint, and, in every political sense, he is head and shoulders above his two opponents. Voters who have a proper regard for their own self-respect will therefore see the necessity of casting their ballots for Mr. MELLISH.

THE ELECTION LAW.

A Card from Commissioner Davenport—Misstatement Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called at a late hour today to an article in the *Evening Post* of Monday, entitled "Official Explanation Asked." While I have not at the time nor the inclination to notice the various misstatements, false charges, incorrect reports, and lengthy accounts of interviews never had, and of official action never taken, which are daily furnished the community through the medium of the Press, I am always quite willing to respond to a courteous inquiry.

The act of Congress of Feb. 28, 1872, makes it my duty "to cause the names of registered persons whose right to register or vote shall be honestly doubted, to be verified by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places by them assigned as their residences," and for the purpose of making such verification requires the services of the supervisors of election and deputy marshals. The former officers are appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States upon my recommendation, and the latter by the United States Marshal.

To discharge the duty of causing the registry to be verified, I had prepared suitable books which were furnished each of the supervisors and marshals engaged in the work, together with one or more copies of a circular headed as follows: "Extracts from Laws of Congress, &c. The attention of citizens is particularly directed to the following provisions." Then followed such portions of sections 4, 8, and 12 as related to the rights, duties, and powers of officers engaged in the work, and the whole of section 19, which prescribes the penalties for interfering with or obstructing the officers while in the discharge of duty, or for refusing to answer, or answering falsely, all lawful inquiries. This circular officers were instructed to exhibit or read to any one who questioned their action. That, if possible, no necessity should exist for a second house verification, and that citizens might be troubled and annoyed as little as possible—two days of registration remaining—all officers were instructed that while they had no right to demand and insist upon answers respecting persons other than those who were already registered, a list of whom on the block assigned each officer was delivered him, they were, if possible, to obtain the names of all male residents. That while there were other particulars which should be obtained, those of "residence and name" were the most important, and where any person courteously refused to give them even the name of a resident of a house, they were simply to enter the fact of such refusal in their books, and pass quietly on, but where any one undertook or threatened to forcibly prevent them from making their lawful inquiries, such fact was at once to be reported. How well these officers performed their difficult and trying duties may be judged from the fact that within five days' time they visited every house in the City of New-York, and obtained the names of more than 250,000 persons.

To this hour no individual has made to me any complaint respecting the conduct of any officer, nor have I heard of any complaints other than that made by Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt a few evenings since, (and to which the *Evening Post* and "G. P. P." call my attention.) Mr. Hewitt's statement, which ordinary courtesy would have required should have first been made to me, was, although uttered at a political meeting and in a manner and spirit wholly intemperate, deemed by me of sufficient importance to warrant investigation, and full examination into the charges made is being had. Should they prove well founded, I shall certainly recommend instant removal and proper punishment of the offender. But admitting the facts to be as stated, I confess I am at a loss to discover by what process of reasoning or justice I can be blamed or held accountable for the acts of a sworn officer, even though he be under my direction, who willfully exceeds or violates his instructions and duties, any more than could Mr. Hewitt for the wrongful or illegal conduct of any employe of the Trenton Iron-works.

And here let me call the attention of the public, and especially of those Democratic journals whose columns now teem with abuse of Congress for enacting, and the national authorities for enforcing, the provisions under discussion, to section 41 of the Registry and Election law of the State of New-York, applicable to the City of New-York, approved 1872 by Gov. John T. Hoffman, the provisions of which, upon this subject, are far in advance of those of the National Government, and to my knowledge have been taken advantage of during this canvass. Not only are sworn officers of election—inspectors and poll clerks—given the right of canvassing from house to house, making personal inquiries, but each political party and each candidate for office is given the right to name persons who may engage in such work. And still further: While verification, under the National law, is confined to those who are registered under the State law, "full inquiry respecting any and every male resident of any dwelling, building or other place of abode, his age, term of residence, and qualifications as a voter" may be made.

Upon the subject of arrests, of which so much has been said, allow me to add that no person whatever who refused even lawful inquiries has been arrested, though liable to arrest, and a punishment of not exceeding thirty days' imprisonment, or a fine of $100—or both. But two persons in the whole City have been arrested by me upon any charge whatever connected with the verification of the registry, and these two are charged, not with a simple refusal to answer a deputy's questions, but with the more heinous offense of obstructing and preventing deputy marshals from discharging their duties. If, however, I am ever called upon to act in any matter in which individuals occupying different positions in society shall be found acting together in violation of the laws, I say, with all due respect, that consulting my own preferences, I shall first deal with the Hewitts and the Brookses, rather than with the poor, uneducated denizens of Mackerelville or the Five Points.

Permit me in closing, in view of the recent attacks upon the National Election laws by the *Tribune*, to appeal from the Horace Greeley of today, drunk with political ambition, disappointment, and rage, to the sober Horace Greeley of two years ago, who, both voluntarily and at my request, repeatedly penned editorials for the *Tribune* urging Congress to pass the act of Feb. 28, 1871; to the Horace Greeley of one year ago this month, who, during an hour's interview with me, in which the whole plan of enforcing that act and verifying the registry, followed by me this year, was laid before him and discussed, warmly approved of the same; to the Horace Greeley of last March, who in my presence read in proof the State bill referred to herein as signed by Gov. Hoffman, and commended it for the extreme stringency of its provisions. And lastly, I appeal from the *World* of Oct. 27, which charges me with disfranchising thousands of citizens, and from the *Sunday Mercury* of the same date which objects to the smallness of the present registration, and says, "there are undoubtedly over 200,000 legal voters resident in New-York," to the New-York *Tribune* of today, which says: "The largest honest vote ever polled in this City was that of last November, when, out of a registry of 153,809, there were thrown for Secretary of State 127,468 votes. The registration this year is, we are willing to believe, in many respects a more honest one than that of 1871, and the total is 148,810, or 3,723 less than last year's."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,
JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Chief Supervisor of Elections.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1872.

THE GEORGIA KUKLUX.

Trial of the Wilkinson County Barbarians—The Murderers of the Macon Republicans to be Prosecuted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29.—The Wilkinson County Kuklux who have been tried by United States Commissioner Stone, have been bound over to appear before the Circuit Court, which meets in November. The crimes committed by the Kuklux of that county prove them to be as barbarous as the most severe Indians. District-Attorney Farrow is determined to find out the guilty parties and have them punished. He has gone to Macon to prosecute the men who murdered the Republicans on the day of election. Our Republican leaders are determined to prosecute the Kuklux Democrats who controlled Georgia at the late election by fraud, violence, and murder, but we must rely entirely on the United States Courts. The State Courts give us no protection.

The Canvass in New-Jersey.

From the Elizabeth Journal, Oct. 29.

The camp fires are blazing brightly throughout the State for this closing week of the campaign. Over 100 meetings will be held in various places. Among the orators will be Secretaries Robeson, Delano, Boutwell, and Creswell, Speaker Blaine, Senator Frelinghuysen, Congressmen Hill, Halsey, and Hazelton, Messrs Phelps, Dobbins, Clark, Scudder, and other prominent gentlemen. The Republican State Committee's advices from all parts are full of cheering. The Democrats virtually gave up the State at their conference the other day at Jersey City, and while their leaders are thus demoralized and disheartened the Republicans are energetically at work, as the Elizabeth Herald says, "with complete organization and success testing."

POLITICAL.

CLOSE UP THE COLUMN!

LAST GRAND RALLY!!

LAST GRAND RALLY!!

GRANT AND WILSON.

SIX MEN SUFFICE.

GRANT AND WILSON.

SIX MEN SUFFICE.

GRANT AND WILSON.

SIX MEN SUFFICE.

TRIUMPH AND HAPPINESS

TRIUMPH AND HAPPINESS

TRIUMPH AND HAPPINESS

DOOM OF DISUNION.

DOOM OF DISUNION.

DOOM OF DISUNION.

COUPS D'ETAT.

COUPS D'ETAT.

COUPS D'ETAT.

REPUBLICANS EVERYWHERE, OCT. 30, TO LOOK

Will be addressed by

HON. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury,

and

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

This is the grand rallying meeting, which has been held at the Cooper Union

meeting Wednesday evening during the campaign.

Tickets entitling [illegible]

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Tickets entitling [illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A GREAT AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Now open for the reception of guests. Rates, $3 per day. Special rates by the week. Elevator, Steam Heat, Gas, Baths, Telegraph Office, Ladies' Parlor, Reception Rooms, Billiard Rooms, Barber Shop, Bar, Restaurant, Ladies' Dining Room, Children's Dining Room, Gentlemen's Dining Room, Private Dining Rooms, Ladies' Entrance, Gentlemen's Entrance, Office, Reading Room, Smoking Room, Writing Room, Ladies' Waiting Room, Gentlemen's Waiting Room, Ladies' Toilet Room, Gentlemen's Toilet Room, Ladies' Hair Dressing Room, Gentlemen's Hair Dressing Room, Ladies' Shampooing Room, Gentlemen's Shampooing Room, Ladies' Manicure Room, Gentlemen's Manicure Room, Ladies' Chiropodist Room, Gentlemen's Chiropodist Room, Ladies' Massage Room, Gentlemen's Massage Room, Ladies' Electric Room, Gentlemen's Electric Room, Ladies' Steam Room, Gentlemen's Steam Room, Ladies' Turkish Room, Gentlemen's Turkish Room, Ladies' Russian Room, Gentlemen's Russian Room, Ladies' Roman Room, Gentlemen's Roman Room, Ladies' Vapor Room, Gentlemen's Vapor Room, Ladies' Shower Room, Gentlemen's Shower Room, Ladies' Douche Room, Gentlemen's Douche Room, Ladies' Needle Room, Gentlemen's Needle Room, Ladies' Sewing Room, Gentlemen's Sewing Room, Ladies' Knitting Room, Gentlemen's Knitting Room, Ladies' Crocheting Room, Gentlemen's Crocheting Room, Ladies' Embroidering Room, Gentlemen's Embroidering Room, Ladies' Tatting Room, Gentlemen's Tatting Room, Ladies' Darning Room, Gentlemen's Darning Room, Ladies' Mending Room, Gentlemen's Mending Room, Ladies' Washing Room, Gentlemen's Washing Room, Ladies' Ironing Room, Gentlemen's Ironing Room, Ladies' Drying Room, Gentlemen's Drying Room, Ladies' Folding Room, Gentlemen's Folding Room, Ladies' Packing Room, Gentlemen's Packing Room, Ladies' Unpacking Room, Gentlemen's Unpacking Room, Ladies' Receiving Room, Gentlemen's Receiving Room, Ladies' Delivering Room, Gentlemen's Delivering Room, Ladies' Shipping Room, Gentlemen's Shipping

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Oct. 29, only one sale of real estate was made by public auction, that being by B. F. Fairchild, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. S. Caldwell, Esq., referee, of the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 25 by 93.9, situate on the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 100 feet west of First-avenue. It was sold to John Boutwick for $10,400. William Kennelly, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situated on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, 125 feet east of Fourth-avenue, to Tuesday, Nov. 19. Also adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the premises situate on the south side of Eighty-eighth-street, 300 feet east of Fourth-avenue, to the same date, by order of F. S. V. Oliver, Esq., referee.

Messrs. Potter Bros., Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-street, report having sold the following real estate at private sale:

Nine and one-third acres on Washington Heights, in Columbia, College, $30,000; thirty-one lots on Broadway and New-avenue; four lots corner of Vervilyea-avenue and Hawthorne-street; eight lots on east side of Tenth-avenue, between Two Hundred and Fifth and Two Hundred and Sixth streets; twelve lots on south side of Two Hundred and Sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; four lots corner of Ninth avenue and Two Hundred and First-street; four lots north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth-streets; four lots south-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth-street; six lots on Two Hundred and Fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; ten lots between Two Hundred and Fifth and Two Hundred and Sixth streets, fronting on Harlem River; four lots on Harlem River, between Two Hundred and Third and Two Hundred and Fifth streets; entire block on Harlem River, between Two Hundred and Third and Two Hundred and Fourth streets; entire block bounded by Ninth-avenue, Two Hundred and First and Two Hundred and Second streets and Harlem River; twelve lots on Two Hundred and Fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; six lots on Two Hundred and Third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; four lots on Ninth-avenue, corner of Two Hundred and Third-street; six lots on Two Hundred and Third-street, adjoining the above; one lot between Ninth-avenue and Tenth-avenue, corner of Two Hundred and Second-street; eight lots adjoining the above on Two Hundred and Second-street; four lots on south-west corner of Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and Third-street; twelve lots adjoining the above on Two Hundred and Third-street; eight lots on north side of Two Hundred and Second-street, 100 feet from Ninth-avenue; seven lots on north side of Two Hundred and First-street, 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue; four lots corner of Ninth-avenue and Two Hundred and First-street; entire block bounded by Two Hundred and First-street and Harlem River, containing thirty-four lots; seventeen lots corner Dyckman-street and Tenth-avenue; entire block bounded by Dyckman and Academy streets, Post and Nagle avenues; twenty lots on Prescott-avenue, 204 feet from Bolton road; seven lots on Seaman-avenue, 234 feet from Bolton road.

The above property was sold for $20,600 advance on the prices for which it was purchased a half year by Dyckman estate auction sales of Nov. 16, 1870, and June 7, 1871.

Messrs. V. K. Stevenson & Co., No. 11 Pine-street, report having sold the four-story and basement Dorchester stone front house and lot, 20 by 20 by 103, situate on the east side of Fifth-avenue, 80.5 feet north of Sixty-second-street, for the sum of $140,000.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 5 Pine-street, report the sale of the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 70, situate on the north side of Thirty-first-street, 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for the sum of $65,000.

The following auction sales of real estate are advertised to be held today at the Exchange:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, at the Exchange, Public Salesmen, Esq., referee, will offer at auction the premises known as Nos. 10 and 12 Marion-street, west side, 106.9 feet north of Broome-street, embracing two lots, one 25.7 by 46, and the other 24.9 by 46.5, with buildings thereon; also, one lot, 17 by 102.2, on the south side of East Eighty-third-street, 264.3 feet east of Third-avenue. Jos. McGuire will also sell, at the Exchange, on Wednesday, under a similar Court order, John K. Goldsmith, Esq., referee, one lot, 20 by 100.11, on the north side of Fifty-first-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By E. P. Fairchild.

House and lot, 25x88.9, s. s. 34th st., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av.....$10,400

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 26.

20th-st., s. s., 50.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x92.7..... $5,000
30th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20x92.9..... 30,000
30th-st., s. s., 254.4 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.4x98.9..... 6,000
46th-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x100.4.6..... 11,000
47th-st., West, Nos. 227 and 229..... contract. 22,000
42d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th-av., 97x100.5..... 18,000
42d-st., n. s., 322 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.4x100.5..... 16,000
43d-st., s. s., 276.8 w. of 8th-av., 23.2x100.5..... 21,000
42d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20.6x100.5..... 21,500
40th-st., n. e. cor. of 4th-av., 20x80, 2 int. l..... 31,000
Madison-av., n. w. cor. of 62d-st., 100x100..... 45,000
34th-st., s. s., 64.6 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x80..... 45,000
117th-st., n. s., 182.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.11x99.11..... 12,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 50th-st., 24x80.. 15,000
Lexington-av., s. w. cor. of 109th-st., 25.11½ in 96th-st., 8 ft. 11½ ft. s. of 1st-av., 70x100.9 ½ parts.. 1,000
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 81st-st., 26.2x100..... 5,000

Leasehold.

30th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x94, Goelet lease..... $14,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
NO. 5 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

SEVENTH-AV. BOULEVARD.—SEVeral large and small plots for sale, much below the market. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 108 Broadway.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES FOR SALE or to let, on 5th, Madison, Park and Lexington aves., and all desirable localities, at the lowest rates, prices, $10,000 to $300,000. Rentals $1,200 to $10,000. Also, desirable property to exchange.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEAR THE Blind Asylum.—Twenty-eight lots for sale, well located, having a fine view of the Hudson and surroundings; new avenue when finished will give these lots handsome front. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A BARGAIN—29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A full-lot, 25-foot, brown-stone high-stoop first-class house, only $42,500.
SLAUSON, CRANE & CO.,
Broadway, corner 29th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 218 and 220 West 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x92x100.5. Inquire on premises.
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 220 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone house, all the walls painted in fresco, in East 26th-st. W. E. GAVEY, No. 24 Bleecker-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS 25 BY 90, IN A desirable locality, near Prospect Park, all on the grade of the streets, at $450 each. $50 cash, $10 monthly payments; a first-rate investment, and better than any savings bank. Apply at office of ALEX. T. WARING, No. 11 Tenth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE HEIGHTS, WITHIN five minutes' walk from Wall-street Ferry, the desirable three-story high-stoop brown-stone and brick house, No. 61 Sidney-place, between State and Joralemon sts., in good order; immediate possession. Can be seen between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—PROPERTY situated on and close to the East River and Sound, also on and near lines and terminal of new railroads now being built, for sale in plots to suit. To investors we shall offer several places cheap, namely, 30 acres, situated within sight of Central Park, that must increase rapidly in value.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 80 Broadway.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—MAGNIFICENT country seat, finely located; sixty acres; fine stream, woodland, fruited, good house, tenant-house, barns, stables, everything complete; at a great bargain; terms easy. Apply to owner on the place at Summit, Chatham and Madison; $6,500 to $4,000.
CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HOUSE, barn and nineteen acres; ten minutes' walk of churches, schools, express and mail; corner; must be all sold for building; near; also large house and eighteen acres adjoining; 1,000 feet R. R. frontage; time 10 months. LEWIS BEACH, No. 5 Pine-st., or No. 439 West 16th-st.

SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR'S RIDE FROM New-York.—Offered at reduced rates to close estate; villa sites and building lots in the neighborhood of the growing town; high ground, and only a few miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. Apply to J. RIERA, owner, or to A. GRACIE, Agent.

FOR SALE—BINGHAMTON, N. Y. FINE farm, 250 acres, 150 under cultivation, balance timber; nice house, never-failing water; large good barn; stock, tools, &c., must be sold; great bargain; very easy terms. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, and desirable building sites, 5 minutes' walk of depot. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn House and Some Cash—Thirty-three acres, splendid new house, grounds; Madison, N. J., 40 minutes' walk from depot; cheap, $600 per acre. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, LOWEST FOR CASH.—Five plots in Menlo Park, New Jersey, two and three miles from Chatham, N. J.; two choice plots in Madison, N. J.; also, one plot in Passaic; all in Millburn, N. J. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR Brooklyn House, Very Low for Cash—Two acres, 120 acres near Somerville, N. J., all cultivated; good buildings. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDing lots at Bayside, Long Island, thirty minutes from City Hall. W. E. GAVEY, No. 24 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Offer for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, choice lots and land by the acre. Apply to A. D. Hope, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Must be sold to close an estate. A two-story and cellar house and lot, with the same on rear of second lot attached, with barn and carriage-house, also; lot-house sold for forty years; fruit of all kinds, in the greatest abundance; 2 wells; one pump and excellent spring water in house. Situation perfectly healthy, with no nuisances, at Sparkhill, on Hudson, thirty miles from New-York and one-third mile from Nyack village; within easy walking distance of good churches, schools, railroad, and depot. Apply to S. J. MAYEN, No. 40 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable summer hotel site in America. The corner lot of the Gibbs estate, on the Bath road and the Newport beach, fronting the breakers. Will be sold on easy terms to responsible parties who will build on it a first-class hotel, which, of course, is sure to pay. Address ALFRED SMITH, Newport, R. I.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY AND basement house on Whiting-av., Jersey City; gas and water; painted and papered throughout.
W. S. GAVEY, No. 24 Bleecker-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LODI PAINT WORKS—IN BANKRUPTCY.—Assignee's sale at public auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, without reserve, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1872, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., the manufacturing property, known as the "Lodi Print Works," comprising all the real estate, fixtures, fixed machinery, water rights, &c., belonging to the Company, unless previously disposed of at private sale.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned.
NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee in bankruptcy of the Lodi Print Works, No. 52 Leonard-st., New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FOR THE WINTER.—TO RENT, FULLY and well furnished, an elegant residence in 17th-st., near 5th-av. The house is 20 by 60 feet, containing splendid entertaining rooms, large bedrooms, and everything to make it attractive as a home for the Winter. Permits may be obtained of F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 50 Broadway.

MURRAY HILL.—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let or lease, fully furnished, a medium sized four-story brown-stone high-stoop house. Permits from F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 50 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR ONE AND a half year, a first-class four-story house; must be brown-stone house in East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., to a private family only. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; 4 story dwelling, with small house; will be rented for year or the Winter. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM NOW TO MAY OF JUNE, a large and elegantly-furnished corner house, on 26th-st., corner East 26th-st.; ten rooms just painted and papered; rent, $60. W. E. GAVEY, No. 24 Bleecker-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—STORE TO LET FOR the holiday season; rent low; suitable for toys and fancy goods. Apply in the store, 1,207 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMily for gentleman, wife, infant and nurse. Reference given and required. Address J. S. T., Box No. 5,469 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN A comfortable room with fireplace, near 8th-av. Address with price, &c., Box No. 163 New-York Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
WILL COMMENCE OCT. 4.
Private lessons every day. Classes Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Once a week on Saturday morning and Friday evening. Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.
For terms, &c., send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
LYRIC HALL, No. 720 6th-av., and
ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av.
Mr. THEODORE is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 32 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 64 West 34th-st.—Instruction commences SATURDAY, Nov. 2. For children at 10 A. M. For families 4, and gentlemen 8 P. M. Send for circular.

DURAND'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—Day and evening classes; all dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1827.
E. H. CONVERSE WAIT & CO.,
1245 Chestnut-street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture,
NO. 163 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Wine Cellar Desks.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. BELDEN, No. 223 Hudson-st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 239 PEARL-STREET,
(Near Beekman-st.) NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW SALESROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 17TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENFRYN SLATE CO.

A. KLASER,—STEAM MARBLE AND MANtel Working Works, Nos. 126 and 128 East 15th-st. Mantels and grates, tiling, marble slabs, &c., furnished at prices that defy competition. Marble cutting for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; these work of every description; mantels and tiled hearths. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 32 and 34 West 14th-st., near 7th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLOTS IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY for sale.—One plot of four lots and one of six lots, both on and near Cypress-av., and near the southern entrance. Prices $50 and $45 per lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WANTED—TWO SITTINGS IN DE SALVE'S Church, portrait of Bishop Potter. Room of gallery. Address W., Box No. 82 Post-office, New-York.

BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 26 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest prices. JOHN B. ADGATE.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.

THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with facilities long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are down four to depth, a large business will be created as soon as cheap transportation is secured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Alden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,
Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the Appomattox roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure to it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $6500.000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

When desired, the bonds will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

GUARANTEED BONDS
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND
AND
FORT WAYNE RAILROAD CO.'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. Not inferior to the present standard, at the Banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, AND
THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends nearly miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has connection running ninety-nine years for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company. Price 92 1-2 and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 72 PINE-ST.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND
Convertible Gold Bonds,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
The safest and most remunerative of bond investments.
Total amount of Kansas School Bonds issued to Jan. 1, 1872, $1,380,000; amount outstanding Jan. 1, 1872, $988,210.
Balance has been redeemed.
Choice lots for sale below par by
FISCH, OTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership this day under the name of
VAN DUZER & WILLIAMS,
for the transaction of a
COMMISSION BUSINESS
in stocks, bonds, and gold, at No. 42 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 26, 1872.
A. V. B. VAN DUZER.
WM. B. WILLIAMS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
20,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
EAGLE GAS COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
At 85.

These Bonds are secured by a mortgage on the whole property of the Company, and by letters patent duly registered in Washington, have five years to run, and bear interest at 7 per cent., payable April and October. A limited amount will be sold only.
Apply to
PARKER & MACKIN, Bankers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of the Company will be closed at its general office, on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 15th day of November, 1872, when they will be reopened for business at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents at this Company. By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER COPPER COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held on THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 M., at the Company's office, No. 52 Jacob-st., to hear a report from the President on the condition of the Company's affairs.
W. REMEYA, President.

A SAFE AND SURE INVESTMENT.—A party having $6,000 and upward to invest can hear of first mortgage on real estate, worth from two to three times the amount of mortgage; secured by policy of insurance. Address INVESTMENT, Box No. 146 Times Office.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1872.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock P. M.
WM. RAYMOND, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN MARBLE ARCH ANCE STOCK.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 31 Pine-st.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Bank, and Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1872, at the hour from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. BOOREM, Cashier.

WANTED—INFORMATION AS TO THE whereabouts of the A. & G. W. R. R. Co.'s seven treasury shares. Address J. W. J., care of New-York Produce and Petroleum Company, No. 37 Beaver-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK STATE
Railroad Bonds.

A First-Class Home Investment

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad.

PAYING 7 PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This Road, which passes through some of the richest Agricultural Counties in the State, and is on the most direct line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, is now fast approaching completion, and will establish a new line of communication to Lake Ontario and the Great West.

The miles of road now in operation and which are unusually well built, are already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 Per Cent. Gold on cost of construction and equipments. The Bonds are now offered for sale at 85, with accrued interest, and we strongly recommend them to our friends and investors as a safe and desirable security.

Pamphlets and maps furnished with full particulars, on application to

DEAN, M'GINNIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 20 BOND-ST., N. Y.,
And at the office of the Company, 32 William-st., N. Y.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY.
The Short Central Trunk Route.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now stated sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.

The Extension is 217 miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of 420 miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, above prior obligations, is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in currency, Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to all classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES
ON
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NOTICE.—A CERTIFICATE OF FOUR shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, No. 13,978, and dated Oct. 26, 1858, and belonging to me, has been lost. The public are all persons from negotiating for said stock, as a new certificate has been applied for.
E. B. DOWNING, Jr.
New-York, Oct. 22, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

RAILROAD STOCK, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 3 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
SIX PENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ASTOR-PLACE.
Open daily for deposits and payments from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; paid or credited on balance remaining in bank Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.
Present rate of interest SIX PER CENT.
Money deposited on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that date.
RANE, No. 15 BOWERY, south-west corner of Canal-st. Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; paid or credited on balance on 1st days and Saturdays until 7 P. M.
Bank books in English, German and French.
HENRY E. GOLDTREE, President.
SEYMOUR A. HUNTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-st., corner 4th-av.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Interest begins Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1. Assets, $2,887,997 93. Surplus, $250,000 00.

UNION GRIST SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 226 and 228 CANAL-ST., corner of Lafayette-place, open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $12,358,976 58.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
Open for Deposits daily, No. 16 Bleecker-st.
Assets over $4,000,000.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

MORNING GLORY STOVES AND PARLOR HEATERS.
R. & J. MOWBRAY, No. 49 Vesey-st., a full assortment of ranges, cooking, and parlor, office and store stoves, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 18.
F. H. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. ON the Preferred Capital Stock of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company has been declared, and is payable in cash, with the terms of the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed this day, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, on and after November 1, proximo, to the stockholders of record at close of transfer books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 1st November and reopened on the 15th November.
JAMES H. HOW, Secretary.

No. 68 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.
THE COUPONS MATURING NOV. 1 of the
KANSAS PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE 7 per cent. Gold Bonds,
DENVER AND BOULDER VALLEY 7 per cent. Gold Bonds,
DENVER, PACIFIC AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY 8 per cent. Gold Bonds,
UNION PACIFIC EASTERN DIVISION LEAVENWORTH, BRANCH 7 per cent. Currency Bonds,
will be payable, on and after that date, at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 56 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.
THE COUPONS MATURING NOV. 1, 1872, of the interest of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX-PER CENT. BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, due Nov. 1, 1877, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
Schedules of twenty or more coupons may be presented, for which checks will be ready Nov. 1.
The transfer-books for bonds, registered coupons detached, will be closed Oct. 30, and reopened Nov. 2.
C. F. HUNTINGTON, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds, and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid, in gold coin, at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.
STOUT WINSLOW, Treasurer
of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Oct. 26, 1872.

PACIFIC RAILROADS (OF MISSOURI).
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1872, on the Real Estate Bonds of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York.
STOUT WINSLOW, Treasurer
of Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.
Oct. 26, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY, AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLLARS per share out of the earnings of the quarter ending 31st inst., has been declared payable to stockholders on and after 1st of November next, at the office of the Company, No. 56 Grand-st. The transfer-books will be closed 21st inst., and reopen 1st November. By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable from the earnings of the quarter, on and after November next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo. By order
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 21, 1872.
THE COUPONS due Nov. 1, 1872, of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on after that day at the office of JONES, SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1872.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has this day been declared payable to the stockholders of this bank, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1872.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes.
The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 1.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 17, 1872.
THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1872, on the War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York.
W. C. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS and South-eastern Railway first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
R. F. WINSLOW, President.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 16, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two Dollars ($2) per share, payable on and after Nov. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31 inst., and remain closed until Monday, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1872.
A DI

SHIPPING

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Rates of passage reduced to and from Liverpool, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, including steamer tickets to Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent. Also for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, or 59 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS FOR STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAYS, Oct. 30 and Nov. 27.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New Steel-built Full-powered Clyde-built Steamships

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lyttleton ..... 3,000 tons
PEMBROKE ..... 2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN ..... 3,000 tons

The first steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lyttleton

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Carryint goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to Bristol, the Bristol Channel and all the ports in England.

These steamers are built on the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin ..... $70 and $85 currency
Second Cabin ..... $45 currency
Steerage ..... $30 currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Cardiff ..... $30 currency

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broad-way.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on CEDRIC DAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 1230 P. M.
COLTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 6:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodation for all classes unsurpassed, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 2, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Thursday, Nov. 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Saturday, Nov. 16, 12 M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... Thursday, Nov. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Nov. 16, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
First Cabin ..... $100 | First Cabin $75
Second Cabin ..... 60 | Second Cabin 50
To London ..... 30 | To London 20
To Paris ..... 40 | To Paris 30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be obtained here by persons sending for their friends.

Through Bills of Lading given on passage tickets to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

These splendid vessels on this favorite route for Continent will sail from Pier [illegible] North River, as follows:

WASHINGTON ..... SOUDAN ..... Saturday, Nov. 2
EUROPE ..... LABRADOR ..... Saturday, Nov. 16
LAFAYETTE ..... NORMANDIE ..... Saturday, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine).

To Brest or Havre. To Paris.
First cabin ..... $1 | (Second cabin $75
Third cabin ..... 40 | 50

The attention of American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort or delay of landing at Queenstown. Transhipment, trouble and expense are thus saved.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO [illegible]

Taking goods and passengers for London (Calais), Newport, Gloucester and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM THEIR ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

ZAMBIA, Pearce ..... Tuesday, Oct. 29
ABRAHAM, Wetherall ..... Saturday, Nov. 2
GREAT WESTERN (Steamer), Rowe, Nov. 5
Cabin passage ..... $70 currency.
Steerage ..... $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

[illegible] AUGUST KOHNKE, Secretary.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wednesday, Oct. 30	Algeria...Saturday, Nov. 2
Java...Wednesday, Nov. 6	Parthia...Saturday, Nov. 9
Calabria...Wednesday, Nov. 13	Olympus...Saturday, Nov. 16
Russia...Wednesday, Nov. 20	Batavia...Saturday, Nov. 23
Cuba...Wednesday, Nov. 27	Saxonia...Saturday, Nov. 30

And every alternate WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $110, gold. Steerage, at lowest rates. Tickets to Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Berlin, Copenhagen, Stettin, Havre, Glasgow, &c., currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent. Also for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO HULL FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45 and 2 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ITALY, Thompson ..... Saturday, Nov. 2, at 9 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace ..... Saturday, Nov. 9, at 11 A. M.
CANADA, Webster ..... Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Atherton ..... Saturday, Nov. 23, at 6 P. M.
EGYPT, Graham ..... Saturday, Nov. 30, at 10 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Lawton ..... Thursday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner ..... Thursday, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M.
HOLLAND, Grace ..... Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage ..... $70 and $80, currency
Steerage ..... $30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

JAMES WILLETT, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

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FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
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NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New Steel-built Full-powered Clyde-built Steamships

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lyttleton ..... 3,000 tons
PEMBROKE ..... 2,500 tons
CARMARTHEN ..... 3,000 tons

The first steamer of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Lyttleton

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.

Carryint goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to Bristol, the Bristol Channel and all the ports in England.

These steamers are built on the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin ..... $70 and $85 currency
Second Cabin ..... $45 currency
Steerage ..... $30 currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Cardiff ..... $30 currency

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broad-way.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on CEDRIC DAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
CELTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 1230 P. M.
COLTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC ..... SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 6:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodation for all classes unsurpassed, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

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GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

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Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $30, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.

[illegible] AUGUST KOHNKE, Secretary.

SHIPPING

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. J. BROOKS, Oct. 29.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. JAMES BERRY, Oct. 31.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCHILD, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

L. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 36 Wall-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HARRIS, SATURDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. SUDLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 45 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent J. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent A. & G. R. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 29 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COM. PANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Company's

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th (each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous).

Next sailing—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CORNES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall and connections, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, with steamer MONTANA, Capt. [illegible], touching at Kingston, Jamaica, and Santiago de Cuba, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 10th and 30th each month, with steamer CONSTELLATION, touching at San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, instead of San Buenos Tomas, unless Orus ask Port Antonio. Freights for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Nov. 1.

Steamer [illegible] will leave San Francisco Nov. 16, 1872, for Japan and China, for rates of passage, freights and all further information, apply at Company's office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

CHARLES J. HILLARD, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing day of Steamer RISING STAR will not be operative as to hour, Tuesday, Nov. 5.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

EAGLE, Capt. TURTLEDOVE ..... Nov. 2
ECLIPSE, Capt. CRAWFORD ..... Dec. 2
MERRIMAC, Capt. WISE ..... Jan. 2, '73

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, for freight or passage. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Cuba ..... Saturday, Nov. 2.
HISSON RI, Capt. M. B. GREENE ..... Nov. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. W. H. MORTON, via Nassau, Nov. 16.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DEMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier [illegible] N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)..Tues., Nov. 7
YUCATAN, (Havana only) ..... Tues., Nov. 14
CITY OF MEXICO, Simpson ..... Mon., Nov. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only) ..... Sat., Nov. 23

For freight or passage apply to

D. T. ALEXANDER & SON, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Steam-ship Company's steamer ORANGE GROVE, Capt. [illegible], will leave for NASSAU, N. P., on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DEMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 8 West 14th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Admission may be had on that day (or previously) as above.

Mrs. STEERS's training class for Young Ladies in Historical Readings, Literature, &c., and classes in Physical Culture and Gymnastics, will commence on Oct. 16.

REMOVAL.

MISS SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German boarding and day school, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, opened the 1st of October, 1872, at her new buildings, erected for the purpose,

NOS. 5 AND 7 EAST 59D-ST., near Central Park, 5th-av., New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1867.

Earnest teaching. Good home. Good management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 66, Yonkers, N. Y.

Madame de SILVA

AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 108 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington-aves.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. S. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,153 Broadway, near 27th-st., for all engineering and government schools, directed by S. COLLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy and Professor in the Naval Academy. Private or select class for boys. Send for circular.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under fifteen years of age, at No. 20 West 20th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent teachers in her senior class.

A HOME FOR CHILDREN can be secured by applying at once at 1,758 B. O'CONNOR'S school, at 406 [illegible]-st., for boys from five to twelve; terms moderate. City references given.

DR. HERTHER'S PRIVATE English, classical and mathematical boarding and day school, 1,153 Broadway, corner 27th-st. Applications received at LINDENWOOD, No. 813 Broadway.

STEVENS'S PREPARATORY INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY boarding school for boys. South Amboy, N. J. Terms $250 to $500 per year. H. STERLINGTON, A. M.

BURNSIDE FARMAT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Stamford, Conn. Re-opens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. C. A. MILES.

BENGARD'S SCHOOL, 126 West 43d-st.—Boys prepared for business or college. Mathematics, English branches, French, German. Primary; eighteen years' experience; limited number.

MRS. MARY J. BEAN'S ENGLISH, French and German School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 146 East 34th-st., between Park Av. and Lexington-av.

A WILLIAMSTOWN FARMAT SCHOOL for boys, at Roxbury, Washington County, N. Y., will reopen Nov. 1.

COOPER INSTITUTE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 9 Cooper Union, Cleaveland, Pike, Trowbridge & Co., Directors.

A CLASS OF SIXTEEN BOYS WILL be received in English, the ancient and modern languages, by THOMAS ASH, No. 8 East 14th-st.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. E. LECOUNT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,241 Broadway, one door below 31st-st.

AARON HARRIS'S SCHOOL, FOR BOYS, 1,257 Broadway, Whitehouse Building, 32d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 229 Madison-av.

Fifteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9. School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for boys entering, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 8 EAST 42D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Unoccupied. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced Teachers—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Many.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 50 years' connection:

N. M. Alexander, Nadal, W. Slater, James C. Holden, Jos. Anchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. E. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 8 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

MORRIS FEMALE SEMINARY, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A homeschool for twenty-five young ladies. All the appointments of the highest order.

C. G. HASELTINE, A. M., Principal.

LADIES' MORNING LECTURE CLASSES,

No. 36 West 40th-st.

Organized by Miss COMSTOCK to meet the desire for special culture.

Subjects:

Germany: its History and Literature.....Miss Mc. Intosh.

History and Development of Art.....Mr. Wm. H. Goodyear.

The Celestial Arch.....Prof. A. J. Ehrli, Ph. B., M. D.

Natural Science, Illustrated.....Prof. A. J. Ehrli, Ph. B., M. D.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.

For circulars, containing full information, address, or apply at 36 West 40th-st., at Scribner's, Appleton's, Lockwood's, &c.

D'ARTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. B. PHILLIPS, Principal,

No. 16, West 31st-st., near Central Park, (between 5th and 6th avs.) A thorough, limited Boarding and Day school for young ladies, with KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT for children. Terms, $250 to $500 per annum. Refers to Rev. Geo. H. Hepworth, D. D., Rev. C. H. Cox, D. D., LL.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. R. G. Hibbard, D. D., New-York, and others.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, No. 56 EAST 52D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school. French and German are the daily language of the school, and pupils are thoroughly grounded in these languages. The following departments: French and German, Primary, Preparatory and Finishing. Terms, per annum, $250 to $500. Prof. PAUL GIRARD, Director. Prospectuses at Messrs. Francis & Loubat, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

FERANDIS' INSTITUTE.—DAY AND boarding-school for young gentlemen. No. 6 WEST 14TH-ST., near Fifth-av. Pupils received at any time. Terms moderate. Parents can reside in the family, where they will have the comforts of a home. Pupils prepared for business, college, and engineering schools. Modern languages taught practically as well as theoretically, and no pupil received into the school may be obtained by addressing M. P. FERANDIS.

MRS. PETERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies, Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, N. Y. Limited number, under twelve years of age, received as boarding pupils. Parents likely to have business in the city can find it convenient to send their children. Mrs. PETERS will be assisted by a resident French governess and teachers, to whom all those taking pieces or parcels at land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-st., between Fifth-av. and Seventh-av., the Seventh-av. cars, the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad and the Fourth-av. Horse and Harlem cars, or other cars on Eighty-eighth-st., between Fifth-av. and Seventh-av., are respectfully requested to deliver the same. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made, that the said report be confirmed. Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1872.

M. SOTELDO, JR.,
JAMES C. HENNESSY,
THOMAS W. PITTMAN,
Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the opening of certain new streets, commonly known as Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-avenue and Tenth-avenue.—Notice is hereby given to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings, or premises to be taken or damaged for the opening of said streets, and to all persons interested in any of the streets, roads or highways proposed to be altered, that the undersigned, the Commissioners appointed to estimate the compensation to be made to the owners, lessees and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings, or premises to be taken or damaged for the opening of said streets, and to all persons interested in any such lands, buildings or premises with the said proposed alterations, will meet at the office of Charles Devlin, No. 51 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

The following is a general description of the streets to be opened or altered:—Tenth-avenue: Those four certain streets or avenues in the City of New-York, between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st. and Kingsbridge road, known as Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-st., One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-st. and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-st., and also all the maps of the Dyckman estate, and on the maps of the said Dyckman estate, designated as follows: First—Dyckman-street, extending from the King's Bridge road, northeasterly to the Harlem River. Second—Nagle-avenue, extending from the King's Bridge road, northeasterly to the Harlem River. Third—Broadway-avenue, extending from the King's Bridge road, northeasterly to the Harlem River. Fourth—Cabot-avenue, extending from Dyckman-street, northerly to the King's Bridge road.—Dated Oct. 19, 1872.

WM. E. MARTIN,
WM. C. TRAPHAGEN,
SAMUEL A. LEWIS,
Commissioners.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH thoroughly and rapidly taught with many years' experience by Prof. C. WUNDERLICH, No. 57 Lexington-av., near 25th-st. Terms moderate. Lessons given at either pupil's residence or my own. English to foreigners.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholastic and gentlemanly, of wife and children, desires a family or boarding pleasure for college, Princeton or American. City references. Address TUTOR, Box No. 120 Times Office.

A LADY WILL INSTRUCT PUPILS in drawing and painting at her studio, or their residence. Address Miss ALICE, Box No. 3,122 New-York Post-office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-st., from Eighth-av. to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the persons owners, occupants or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others interested in the matter, that we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in said proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Nassau-street, (Room No. 34,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten days next after the said 23d day of November, and that parties will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the estimate of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which we have used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 5th day of December, 1872. We the limits and extent of such assessment are described as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-st., between Fifth-av. and Seventh-av., the Seventh-av. cars, the Harlem and New-Haven and the Fourth-av. Horse and Harlem cars, or other cars on Eighty-eighth-st., between Fifth-av. and Seventh-av., are respectfully requested to deliver the same to the said Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, at their office, No. 31 Nassau-street, (Room No. 34,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC.

Its Alarming Effect Upon the People Fully Realized.

Total Suspension of Travel on Nine Lines of Cars and Stages.

Disappearance of Trucks, Drays, Express-Wagons and General Vehicles.

The Disease Thought to Have Reached a Crisis.

With the close of yesterday, the horse epidemic may be regarded as having reached a crisis, and today will probably be eventful in deciding the fate of a vast majority of the affected animals. The business of the City, or that portion of it affected by the epidemic, is being carried on in the best way possible, but a considerable portion of the traveling community is nonplussed for means of conveyance. No better illustration of this can be afforded than the scenes at the various car terminal yesterday. The facilities were lessened by half, and the effort to obtain a place on the "occasional" car was desperate. Late in the afternoon, as usual, the cars began to be overcrowded, and the rush had degenerated into a desperate scramble, in which politeness and gallantry gave way to the selfishness of strength. In many instances passengers could be seen clinging to the rails of the platforms, and standing on the rear brake, assuring their footing by holding on to the roof. On every car and stage line in the City these scenes were enacted. The throng of pedestrians on Broadway between 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., was probably greater and more continuous than has ever before been seen in the City at this season. In the middle of the thoroughfare these scenes were far different. All day long there was a total absence of the usual crush, and the traffic was barely sufficient to give it the aspect of a great thoroughfare.

During the early part of the afternoon a large number of persons, mostly females, gathered at the corner of Vesey-street and on the open space at the junction of Broadway and Park-row, waiting for the Third, Fourth, and Sixth avenue cars. For some time they could not be made to believe that the cars had stopped running, but as the hour advanced and not one of the cars came in sight, began to ask of the other what was to be done. The Sixth-avenue riders found some remedy in the occasional trips of the Broadway, Seventh, and Eighth avenue cars. But those that desired to travel in an eastern direction found no remedy except in an occasional Grand Central Railroad car, which would be filled to overflowing before reaching the stand. The suggestion of using the Second-avenue and Avenues B and D lines, in place of the Third-avenue line, was met by the rejoinder that neither of these lines of cars was running, and several east-side residents had to content themselves with the facilities of the Broadway line, those living far up-town taking advantage of the Harlem steamers, even if they had to be landed half a mile from the place to which they desired to stop.

The proprietors of the various up-town livery stables took advantage of the bright weather to give their horses a little exercise, and in the afternoon those able to move about were brought out, heavily blanketed and bandaged, and driven by the grooms of the neighborhood, who rode them up and down for an hour or so.

The general condition of the horses at the car stables remained in about the same unsatisfactory state as on Monday, and the number of fatal cases was greater than on the previous day. The Superintendents at the various stables anxiously look forward to the events of today, which they expect will prove the decisive period for a very large number of their horses. The officials of many of the leading companies express individual anxiety for a total suspension, as they do not believe that the chance of recovery, and it is not improbable that an agreement for a general stoppage may soon be reached. About one-fourth the usual number of cars were run yesterday, and, if any change is made today, it will certainly not be an increase.

President Butler, of the Sixth-avenue line, yesterday received a letter from the President of the Street Railroad Company of Toronto, Canada, in which the latter stated that the horses of that city were nearly all well, and the race of horses there are no ground for complaint.

About noon yesterday it was rumored that Mr. Bergh intended stopping all the street-cars drawn by horses affected with the epidemic, and considerable excitement was occasioned in consequence.

THE STREET RAILROADS.

The Third-avenue Company endeavored to run half their cars yesterday. Not a fourth of them, however, were available to the traveling public, owing to the interference of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Bergh stationed a number of his officers at Fifth-street and the Bowery, with instructions to prevent the passage of any of the Third-avenue cars that were not provided with a number of policemen from the Seventeenth and Fifteenth Precincts were detailed to assist the officers of the Society. When fifteen or twenty cars had collected on the line a crowd of about a thousand people assembled, and, for a time, much excitement prevailed. Many people had paid their fares only a few blocks above, and were naturally irate when forced to leave the cars the largest part of their journey yet remained to be performed. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the line of cars stopping by Mr. Bergh's officers reached from Fifth-street and the Bowery to Twelfth-street and Third-avenue. The crowd continued to stand around.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Bergh returned from an interview with the Superintendent of the road, and withdrew his men. Travel on the road was resumed in time to accommodate the business portion of the community residing up-town. To-morrow, if not prevented by Mr. Bergh, the same number of cars will be used on this road as was attempted to be used yesterday.

At the Third-avenue stables three deaths from the disease occurred yesterday. The horses generally are not any better than they were on Monday. At the Second-avenue stables no change is reported either in the health of the horses or in the number of trips being run. As on Monday, the regular number of trips are decreased by fifty. The horses are somewhat thinner, and their appetites are diminished by the extra feeding they are obliged to carry in consequence of the stoppage of the lines east of Second-avenue, and the decrease in the number of cars run on the Third-avenue Road. The Dry Dock and Avenue E Company's cars did not take the road at all yesterday. In the stables of this Company no deaths have occurred, and the horses, with few exceptions, appear to be improving. The blacksmith's shop adjoining the stable is closed, and will not be reopened until the cars commence to run. By the stoppage on this line about twenty of the employes, besides the conductors and drivers, are thrown out of work. The Fourth-avenue Company continued to run thirteen cars yesterday, three of them making but three trips each.

The Sixth-avenue line withdrew its Vesey-street cars after making twenty-two trips yesterday morning, and during the remainder of the day ran the usual number on the Canal-street branch. The Vesey-street line was withdrawn in consequence of the probable overloading, and will not be resumed until the line is in full running order again. One more death has occurred, making four altogether, but the majority of the horses here are in a more promising condition.

Half the usual number of cars were run on the Broadway and Seventh-avenue line yesterday, and the Superintendent hopes to double the proportion today. The Broome-street branch will not be resumed until the epidemic disappears. Some of the horses here are in a very critical condition. A notice was yesterday issued to the drivers to walk their horses up all grades and to drive at a moderate gait along the entire route.

The Eighth-avenue line has determined not to suspend unless it becomes impossible to work the horses or Mr. Bergh interferes. Half the usual number of cars were run yesterday, and the horses remained in about the same condition. Late in the evening the cars stopped at Chambers-street and West Broadway. The Ninth-avenue line has not yet resumed, and will not take the road again until the stock improves. No remarkable change occurred yesterday.

The Belt line has stopped altogether, and does not propose to resume until the horses are in fit condition for work. The Grand and Forty-second-street line runs on half time. No deaths are reported here.

THE STAGE LINES.

At the stables of the Fourth-avenue Stage Company, the foreman reports the horses as 100 per cent. better than on Monday. Thirty-eight stages continue to run six trips, and this number will probably be increased today. No deaths have occurred.

The Fifth-avenue and Broadway Stage Company will continue to run half their stages six trips for some days yet. The horses are feeding well and coughing less.

At the stables of the Broadway and Fourteenth-street Stage Company two deaths from the disease occurred yesterday. Six stages were hauled off the line at noon, leaving on the road altogether twenty-four. Some of the horses be-

longing to this Company which, when the disease first broke out, were very sick, are now completely recovered. The Company will continue to run twenty-four stages long as the animals are no worse. The Twenty-third-street line took the road yesterday with half the usual number of stages.

HOW TRADE IS AFFECTED.

The business along the piers was somewhat improved, and an attempt was evidently made to remove some of the goods that had on Monday formed such a blockade along Canal and West streets. A larger number of teams were to be seen engaged in the work, and the horses seemed to have more spirit. The accumulation of freight along all the piers, however, made it a matter of great difficulty to commence the removal, and the teams of the carmen that their horses might be overworked and thereby thrown back into sickness, caused them to be very careful of their animals. Even when the trucks were loaded, the drivers would only walk their horses, and even then only drive them either up or down town, refusing almost all offers to cross the City except with a light load. The cotton brokers also appeared to be in better spirits yesterday, as the prospects of their cotton being hauled, a few truck-drivers having applied during the morning for jobs. This feeling, however, only lasted a short time, especially when it was ascertained that the price demanded was five times the usual rates. The stoppage of the Belt line of cars gave the truckmen along South and West streets a better opportunity than usual for moving.

A slight improvement was observed in the vicinity of the markets, but not until after 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time a large number of grocers' and butchers' wagons made their appearance. Before that hour a complete stagnation was observable among the wholesale dealers, who began to fear their stock would remain on their hands. The wholesale butchers had become very fretful, but as the day advanced they exhibited better spirits. A great difficulty was experienced in transporting large pieces of beef to the various hotels, and the bulk of it had to be carried on the shoulders of men. Handtrucks were also in great requisition, the usual market truckmen refusing to overwork their horses, even at advanced prices. About double rates were usually paid yesterday in Washington Market for hired teams.

A marked change was observable at the Savannah, Norfolk and other Southern steam-ship piers, freight for the South being conveyed to the piers from the warehouses of the various City merchants. It is understood that an advance of from fifty to two hundred per cent. upon the usual rates was yesterday paid, and even at that figure, some of the houses doing a large Southern trade were not able to ship their goods either by rail or steamer.

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC, &C.

At Fulton Ferry the receipts yesterday for teams passing across were more than double, before 2 o'clock, the amount received during the whole of the preceding day. The gate-men also stated that as a rule the horses presented a better appearance and seemed to be in improved health. They also seemed able to draw heavier loads. At Jersey City Ferry the travel of teams was greatly decreased, but this was accounted for by the fact that many were engaged along the piers, and freight was being lightered across to the Canard steamers.

The epidemic has carried to the elevated railroad a considerably-increased patronage, and the cars are filled on every trip, more than double the usual amount of business being carried on.

LIST OF DEAD HORSES REPORTED BY THE POLICE.

Seventy-four dead horses were reported by the Police, yesterday, at the following stables:

At the stables of Chas. Neams, No. 606 Pearl-street; stage stables, corner of Thirty-second-street and Lexington-avenue; No. 209 East Thirty-eighth-street; No. 155½ East Thirteenth-street; No. 235 East Thirty-third-street; No. 427 Second-avenue; No. 206 Lexington-avenue, (mule;) Third-avenue Railroad stables, No. 489 Third-avenue; No. 94 Clinton-place; No. 13 Thirteenth-lane; No. 27 North Moore-street; No. 21 Vesey-street; in Staple street, between Jay and Duane streets; One Hundred and Sixty-second-street and Tenth-avenue; No. 1,430 Third-avenue; north-east corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; No. 2,263 First-avenue; No. 443 East Fourteenth-street; No. 21 Third-street; No. 365 West Forty-ninth-street; No. 14 East Twenty-seventh-street; No. 530 East Thirteenth-street; No. 516 East Twelfth-street; No. 626 Sixth-avenue; No. 129 West Twenty-seventh-street; No. 131 West Twenty-fifth-street; No. 140 West Forty-first-street; No. 86 Marion-street; No. 129 Mulberry-street, (two horses;) No. 192 Henry-street; No. 15 Scammel-street; No. 288 West Forty-first-street; No. 304 West Thirty-eighth-street; No. 341 West Twenty-eighth-street; No. 70 West Forty-first-street; No. 218 West Thirty-seventh-street; Dry-dock Railroad stables; No. 823 East Fifteenth-street; No. 485 Second-avenue; No. 233 East Twenty-second-street; No. 406 East Twenty-third-street; No. 204 East Twenty-fourth-street; No. 407 East Twenty-first-street; No. 305 Lexington-avenue; No. 439 East Twenty-ninth-street; No. 561 West Twenty-third-street; No. 830 West Sixteenth-street; No. 338 West Eighteenth-street; No. 190 West Fourth-street; No. 517 Washington-street; at One Hundred and Ninth-street and Boulevard; No. 408 West Fourth-street; No. 970 West Twelfth-street; No. 6 Gansevoort-street; No. 20 Bethune-street; No. 155 Charles-street; No. 115 Christopher-street; No. 2,263 Third-avenue; Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-streets; No. 1 Bivingers-street; No. 1 Orchard-street; No. 121 Pitt-street; No. 96 Pitt-street; No. 62 Avenue D; No. 717 East Eleventh-street; No. 346 Third-street; No. 151 Avenue C, (two horses;) No. 498 Cherry-street, (two horses;) No. 56 Willett-street; No. 453 Cherry-street; No. 30 Manhattan-street, and No. 55 Sheriff-street.

The following resolution was yesterday adopted by the Board of Police:

Resolved, That articles in and to come into the possession of the Police, which are by the rules required to be sent to the Property Clerk, if of such character as to cause the same to be found, shall be retained at the station-houses until further orders, but shall on the morning of each day be reported in writing to the Property Clerk.

This resolution was adopted to avoid payment of extravagant rates for cartage during the prevailing horse epidemic.

THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

The Sanitary Committee held a meeting, yesterday, in reference to the epidemic, and determined to recall several of the Assistant Health Inspectors, among whom are Drs. Lee, Tracy, Hamilton, and Judson, to make a thorough inspection of all stables, and obtain statistics, &c., to report to the Board. The progress of the disease will be carefully watched by these physicians in its several stages, and microscopical examination of the dead horses will be made. A full report on the subject will be presented to the Board of Health on Wednesday next.

THE STAGE COMPANIES RUNNING MR. BERGH.

The Broadway and East-side Stage Company, the Broadway and Twenty-third-street Company, and the Broadway and Madison and Fourth-avenue Company have each commenced proceedings against the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for stopping their stages and turning horses out of harness. They each claim the sum of $50,000 damages, and ask for an injunction against Mr. Bergh and his men, restraining them from stopping stage horses in future.

Ox-Teams in New-York—City Merchants Searching for Oxen in the Country—High Prices Willingly Paid.

Our Poughkeepsie correspondent writes as follows:

"New-York men are arriving here by every train, in search of oxen to do their carting. A number of yokes have already been obtained. Mayor Eastman is receiving telegrams hourly, and has his hands full of business in the matter. E. Hillyer & Sons, druggists, at No. 647 Ocean-street, have secured a yoke from Hon. James Roosevelt, on the Hyde Park road. Monroe, Chamberlain & Co., of No. 45 Murray-street, have procured a yoke, and a boy to drive them, from Mr. Burhans, on the Hyde Park road. E. R. Macy & Co., of William-street, have telegraphed for six yoke, and have probably got them by this time. Lane & Robinson, of No. 1 Front-street, have a man here in search of oxen. D. E. Dunker & Co., of No. 43 Fulton-street, telegraph as follows: 'We want oxen by the week. Supply us by to-night's boat.' J. Monroe Taylor, chemical works, telegraphs: 'We want ten yoke of oxen for four weeks. If our horses recover our freight cannot be delivered under four weeks.'

"D. Palmer & Co., liquor importer, telegraphs: 'We want twelve yoke of oxen immediately; send them on right off.'

Mr. John Roosevelt will send his oxen to New-York by boat to-night.

A drove of fifty oxen passed into Putnam County yesterday, and are being followed up by enterprising New-Yorkers. They say they will have them at almost any price. Mayor Eastman sent a man into the county yesterday, and he returned last night. He reports that he secured twenty-three yoke, and some of them have already arrived. More are expected to-day and all will be forwarded by responsible John L. Haberstroh and Daniel S. Miller. Oxen are also being shipped for New-York at other points on the Hudson. The demand for them is a feverish one, and as yet it is impossible to supply it. In all day on 170, however, the way the news is now travelling, oxen will come pouring in from all quarters, and the price per day for them may decline. At present the price ranges from $3 to $12 per day for a yoke with driver accompanying. The freight on a pair of oxen from here to New-York is $2.

The Statement to Brooklyn.

Inquiry at the large stables yesterday, elicited the encouraging fact that the horse distemper had passed a crisis, and a slight improvement in the condition of the animals was noticeable. The street-railroad lines still run a short complement of cars, which are all crowded to excess.

Mr. Richardson, President of the Fifth-avenue line, has received an offer from Mr. F. A. Reid, proprietor of the Steinway Tune of steam-cars, of the use of one of his locomotives. Mr. Richardson favors the idea of substituting steam for horses, and says that horses are inadequate to the demands of the traveling public. He would gladly accept Mr. Reid's offer if the Commissioner of Public Works would consent to lease us the track. The engine has been transferred from Brooklyn to New-York, and can even be worked between us. At the navy-yard, 40 teams are doing the heavy work, though a few horses are still in harness. The night chance for the latter has imparted a fresh impetus to the business, and will have no fair chance to relieve humans in resuming its wonted activity.

Progress of the Disease in Other Cities.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 29.—The horse disease is reported here, and owners are taking every precaution against it.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—The horse disease in Boston and vicinity has evidently taken a more favorable turn, and a marked improvement is reported in nearly all cases under treatment. Some days must, however, elapse before recovery. A few street-cars continue to run, and there is a small increase of express and job wagons in the streets, and occasionally a private carriage.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The horse disease is still on the increase here.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The movement of produce by canal continues light in consequence of the spreading disease. Over two-thirds of the canal horses are affected with the disease. Several horses belonging to the Midland Railroad Company were taken sick yesterday. Two cars were sent out yesterday to pick up and tow the boats on the canal.

The weather today is cool and bracing.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The horse disease is rapidly increasing, and fully forty cases are reported today, some of them very bad ones. The disease has appeared in most of the livery and express stables. The express companies have much difficulty in moving freight, their horses in New-York, as well as here, being sick with the same complaint.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The horse disease has broken out in this place. Many horses in public and private stables are affected by it.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—While the existence of the horse disease is denied in this city, yet there are a number of cases of horse sickness reported where the symptoms are similar to those of epizootic. The cases reported yesterday are improving and fatal results are not apprehended. In the Market-street stables twenty horses are afflicted with a hacking cough, and five of the cars have been withdrawn. Several horses in the Grease and Coates streets stables were attacked today with a cough, and others on the line. Four cases, the symptoms of which are of a more severe character, are also reported in the Montgomery-street stables. The epidemic, if such it is, appears here in a very mild form.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Two-thirds of the horses in this city are disabled by the distemper and business is considerably affected thereby.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The horse disease has made its appearance in this vicinity. The boat horses employed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal are the principal sufferers.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 29.—The horse disease has fully developed in this city. Fifty cases were reported today by one veterinary surgeon.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 29.—The horse epidemic has broken out here. Two horses were attacked yesterday and another today.

CUSTOM-HOUSE ROBBERIES.

The Late Loss of Cases of Silk Accounted for—Arrest and Confession of the Thief—Public Officials Exonerated.

With reference to the numerous charges preferred against United States Commissioner Davenport, in connection with the recent robberies at the Custom-house and public stores, the following facts have been obtained, which entirely clear the gentlemen implicated from any suspicion: On the 23d of July last two cases of silks mysteriously disappeared from the public stores situated in New Church-street. Every exertion was made to trace, if possible, the thief or thieves, but after the Police had completed their arrangements when, on the 19th of September, six additional cases disappeared in like manner. The matter was duly reported to Gen. Arthur. A few days later he was informed by a man who was formerly employed in the cartage business in connection with the public stores, that the second lot of cases which had disappeared, had been seen in Third-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The affair was immediately placed in the hands of Detective Whitely. Under much labor, he succeeded in finding that the robbery was committed by Joseph Deane, son of the United States carman, composing the firm of Keyes, Deane & Co. Detective Whitely was unable for some time to discover how these goods could have been taken without any record having been placed on file in the office of the Department. It is usual, when cases arrive, to place them at the delivery door of the transfer department, in order that they may be called for and checked off by the transferring clerk, which indicates that the goods have entered the stores and are ready for cartage. In order to secure the success of the robbery, it was necessary for the chalk mark to be forged, so that no receipt would pass into the Collector's office. This important fact was performed by Joseph Deane, as appears by the investigation, consequently no record was made of them. Transfer receipts were also forged by him, and by these means any record of the goods was prevented from entering the office of the Public stores.

Deane was arrested, and is now under bonds to the sum of $10,000 to appear before the Grand Jury in answer to the charges preferred against him.

In no manner was a sworn officer connected with this case. The confession of the criminal entirely exonerated every gentleman acting in the public service.

The matter was to have been brought before the Grand Jury yesterday, but was postponed, and it will probably be brought up today.

Dr. Paul Hoffman's Lecture on Japan and the Japanese—Their History, Geography, Manners, Commerce, and Wonderful Progress.

From the nature of the subject, and the perfect acquaintance Dr. Hoffman has with the manners and customs of the Japanese, a larger audience might have been expected than was found yesterday evening at Association Hall. Dr. Hoffman, though a young man, seems to have devoted most of his life to traveling, and quite a long residence in Japan has made him thoroughly familiar with the people. He stated that a great deal of the information found in books on Japan was false, and a mere compilation of other people's erroneous notions. A very clear geographical idea of Japan was given, with a glowing description of its climate, especially the Island of Italy. The lecturer then described the typhoon, the scourge of China and Japan, was described. The products of the country, its rice, and the care in its cultivation, was also spoken of. The lecturer dwelt with some care on the origin of this wonderful people, believing them to have sprung from a mixture of the Chinese and Indians, where they had apparently taken what was best from both parent stocks. The question of Christian missions, Dr. Hoffman said that Christian converts were rare, and that generally missionaries were of little avail. He described the Daimios, or ruling class, as among the most noble and chivalrous of races, but that the Samois, or fighting caste, was the worst. Japanese workmen, he described, were the happiest of laborers, singing all day long at their tasks, their pay being from 25 to 30 a month. Dr. Hoffman gave a glowing description of the many advantages Americans would enjoy by directing their energies toward the resources of Japan, and alluded to the subjects there of the greatest value, only awaiting civilized development.

Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last night, at Greenwich Hall, corner of Hudson and Christopher streets. Dr. Samuel F. Hall tendered his resignation as candidate of the Council for Assemblyman from the Ninth Assembly District, and moved the indorsement of Hon. Stephen Pell, the Republican and Reform candidate. Mr. Pell was unanimously indorsed, as were also the following: Prof. George W. Clarke, Republican and Reform candidate for Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District; Henry Wisser, for Assembly Alderman from the Fifth Assembly District; Thomas L. Thornell, for Assistant Alderman from the Seventh District, and Capt. Wm. P. Bennett, for Assistant Alderman from the Ninth District. Judge Sutherland was also indorsed for City Judge, instead of E. R. Robinson, and Benjamin K. Phelps for District-Attorney, instead of W. H. Peckham. The Council passed a resolution pledging themselves to support Mr. Austen Leake, or any other candidate for Assembly from the Fifth District who would be likely to beat Mike Norton. Speeches returning thanks were delivered by Messrs Pell and Thornell and Prof. Clarke.

Trial of Chief of Police McWilliams of Jersey City—His Handsome Surrender to Him to the Sheriff.

The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Boyle, on the charge of conspiracy, was, yesterday, continued in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Depue. On the opening of the Court the County Prosecutor immediately commenced his summing up. He reviewed the evidence at length, and alluded pointedly to the fact of McWilliams having been a way as a proof of his guilt.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson summed up for the State, and spoke strongly for a conviction.

Mr. Winfield replied for the defense, and held that the evidence of the convicted prisoners could not be received without corroboration.

Attorney-General Gilchrist addressed the jury for the State, during a recognition. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned.

Chief McWilliams, who was out on bail, was surrendered last evening, his bondsmen having surrendered him to the Sheriff. He is now locked up in jail.

A MONSTER RATIFICATION.

Enthusiastic Indorsement of Grant and Wilson at Cooper Institute.

Speeches by Prominent Americans, Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Scandinavians, Bohemians, Poles and Others in Their Mother Tongues.

Under the auspices of the German (Irving-place) Grand Gen. Phil Wilson (Central Garibaldi) Association, and of the Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of United Nationalities, a German Republican mass-meeting was held at the Cooper Institute last evening, for which a rich and varied programme had been prepared, with music, vocal exercises, and addresses in half a dozen different languages. The numerous assemblage was composed of a most respectable class of our foreign-born citizens.

The meeting was a great success, for an immense concourse of people of all nationalities thronged the great hall, until it was full to overflowing. So eager was the desire to gain seats, that long before the hour fixed for the meeting, the doorways leading to the hall were blocked by crowds of people who stood patiently waiting until the janitor of the building unbarred the doors, when they rushed pell-mell into the auditorium to gain seats near the platform. A portion of these seats were, however, reserved for ladies, and they were promptly filled by many of the fair sex, who were quite as prompt in their appearance as the male portion of the audience.

A large section of the hall to the right of the platform was specially reserved for the Grant and Wilson clubs of different nationalities. When these bodies arrived, it was found that there were present Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Scandinavian, French, German and American clubs, each having their own banners and transparencies, the effect being pleasing and inspiriting.

The hall was beautifully decorated with banners, portraits, and coats of arms of the different States of the Union. Above the platform, and tastefully draped about the several arches, was the Stars and Stripes, while in the centre was a full-length portrait of President Grant. Bouquets of rare and beautiful flowers were distributed in various places about the platform in immense vases, and lent additional beauty to the already attractive surroundings.

After several overtures had been performed, the proceedings were formally opened by Hon. Franz Sigel, who, in his introductory remarks, which were made in English, observed that in the pressure of the moment the adopted citizens of this country know how to enter in this fight for national honor against a creature of gold. The United Nationalities had for the first time, united for the purpose of assembling in mass-meeting on the subject. They were not a party; they had not been organized under the auspices of any party; they were independent, pledged on their own honor in aid of the people of the United States in this great contest. They had their independent standing on this question, legally and financially. Their standing was on the side of justice in this contest. [Cheers.] They had to struggle to bring this campaign in its true aspect, to separate Municipal and local elections from national and State elections. This organization had been formed for one great object, that was to plead the great national cause—to lend a helping hand in bringing about the success of the great national Republican candidates to help elect Grant and Wilson, the candidates of the Philadelphia platform; to approve of the principles that were so well maintained. These Polish, Hungarian, Italian, French, German, and Scandinavian societies and associations, who had this united for one great national cause, stand under one flag, the Star-spangled Banner of the Union. [Cheers.]

Gen. Sigel thereupon introduced to the assemblage Mr. Emil Sauer, the candidate for elector at large, as permanent Chairman, whose appearance was hailed with cheers and applause. After brief remarks by Mr. Sauer, Capt. Toplanyi read the list of Vice-Presidents, which were adopted by a unanimous vote, as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—C. Antenger, Dr. de Antonini, Jul. Antoldi, Phil. Bissinger, Wm. Beers, Dr. H. Bedenkamp, E. A. Bauer, Wm. F. Bogert, Dr. Bernard Hertwig, M. Holdenbach, Maurice Herman, George Jones, George Koch, Frederick Kuehne, Peter Kaiser, Jacob Robinson, Louis Rosa, A. Busch, Gov. J. S. Salomon, Jos. Seligman, Alexander Ingman, Christian Schwartz, Dr. Carl Stein, J. Björkland, Nicolas B. Connor, Herman Canter, Henry Clausen, C. Clarke, Prof. N. Cusic, Wm. H. Chandler, Robert G. Cornell, Capt. Carl Ohlsen, Samuel W. Curriden, Col. Robert von Ahnen, Prof. Phil. Domarus, Scohi de Cisell, Wm. A. Darling, Dr. Ludwig, Hugh David M. Koehler, H. W. Slaugh, John Kreb, John Kobb, Prof. Dr. Adam Meyer, A. A. Kessler, Henry Kalmenberg, Anton Kopankiewics, Martin Kopankiewics, Rudolph Kissin, Dr. L. W. Jacques, Andrew Lester, Prof. Schweiser, Edward Schnizer, Gen. A. Schwarzwalder, Gen. Schwiedler, Edward Schnizer, S. A. Sewards, John Schreiber, Herman Sussmann, Dr. J. Tressenreuth, Dr. Rudolph Tuszaky, Dr. J. Trowsend, Joseph F. Tinelli, Frank B. Tinelli, Dr. A. Dunn, Col. Adolph Dengler, Moses Ehrenreich, Charles A. Plummer, Knut Forsberg, Morris Friedman, Wm. Garrel, Wm. Gerhard, Gen. Gustav Gesop, H. A. Gibbden, H. W. Garnett, Joseph Grossist, W. G. Gillen, Jacob Hess, Sig. Kaufman, Wm. Nelson, Charles Lauffer, Prof. E. B. Morgan, George J. Mueller, Dr. S. Mackiewicz, Dr. Munkwitz, Dr. Mayer, J. H. S. Maslowa, Thomas Murphy, W. H. Nieman, G. Obom, Charles Pfaff, Max Passauer, Louis J. Phillips, Stephen H. Phillips, Anderson A. Radde, Chas. Unger, John B. Voorhis, Col. Frederick Von Vechmann, Francis G. Vecail, Charles Vernicky, Sen. Aug. Wesselman, Charles Webb, Gen. Max Weber, Wilhelm Weber, Gustav Weber, J. Y. Weber, Jacob Weiss, R. Well v. Gerstenberg.

A large number of Secretaries were also chosen.

The next speaker was Col. L. W. Tinelli, a Frenchman, who also spoke in English, he arguing that the United Nationalities will show that they are a solid body, powerful enough to resent the attempts of demagogues and traitors, to stand against that party which is now endeavoring to deceive the nation with hypocritical promises, and that a party which associates with the ancient Knights of the Golden Circle and of the Ku-klux Klan. The 5th of November, now near at hand, would show that the United Nationalities as a political body form a tower of strength. [Applause, hurrah.]

Resolutions were then read by the Secretary and adopted by an enthusiastic vote, as follows:

Resolved, That the common cause of the different nationalities in this country can be best promoted by the united action of all adopted citizens for the purpose of maintaining the principles in the defense of which the Republican Party was borne into existence and which alone is the guarantee of national salvation in war and prosperity in peace.

Resolved, That the continuance adhesion to those principles of liberty and equality so triumphantly asserted in the past and tested through the perils and dangers of civil war, is essential to the perpetuity and peace of a reclaimed nation, and to the cause of human liberty in all other lands.

Resolved, That we frankly discard and reject the "entangling alliance" entered into at the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions between a small number of disaffected and disorganized Republicans and the demoralized Democratic Party; and sincerely believing that the present Executive, aided by a tried champion of the people, will be a reliable safeguard against any attempt to cripple or overthrow the established Government, its laws and constitutional provisions, we hereby ratify the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention—Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson—as our next President and Vice-President.

Resolved, That while we so express our adherence to the institutions of our adopted country and pledge ourselves to the support of our chosen candidates, confidently hope and expect that the future Administration and Congress shall perfect and inaugurate such reforms as are in conformity with the spirit of our age and the best interests of the whole American people, without difference of race and nationality.

At this stage of the proceedings a chorus of the Italian Opera was introduced to the assemblage. Their excellent vocal performances gave rise to most vociferous applause.

The assemblage was then addressed by Marcus Ottenberg, the first speaker who addressed the assemblage in German. He argued that there was no doubt about the corrupt results of the Liberal Republican movement, when it traveled to Baltimore—in Baltimore—where the representatives of the most corrupt elements of the Democratic Party were assembled. Then there would be no doubt that the Germans of this country would give it no support. But under these circumstances we had come to a point where parties are no longer the governing power, and it was right that this was so. We had to thank for this reform, the fusion of the worse elements of the Republican Party with the corrupt Democracy. The government of parties had at last ceased to exist in the United States. For this we had to thank those who cheated in Cincinnati, Old Adams, who went to Cincinnati and there allowed himself to be helplessly bound—bound by a convention which was wholly composed of dishonest elements. From Cincinnati he went to Baltimore. Carl Schurz ought to have known that the Baltimore Convention was composed of the worst elements of corruption. On the other hand there had been much talk about reconciliations, which was very fine, if it did not go so far as to allow the eminent rebels to become again, one fine morning, the rulers of this country. He was satisfied that the candidate of Schurz would be defeated in such a manner that a statesman of his rank in the country will never again be liable to make a mistake of that sort.

After a brief performance by the band, the next address in English was delivered by Gen. J. C. Fremont, who, in comparing the names of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant, was loudly cheered—men, he said, who put their bodies between their foes and the Constitution.

After another brief performance by the band, an address was delivered in Italian by Signor Robert Prett, who declared that the Italians of this City will vote, on the 5th of November, for Grant, Wilson and Dix, of a ratification in which the Democratic Press refuse again a place in the ticket.

After vocal performances by Mr. Nellan (whose name on the programme was unavoidably absent), who read a brief address in the German language was then delivered by Kuno Forstorn, who argued that the Scandinavians being, with the Germans and Anglo-Saxons, all of the same descent, race and origin, they should no longer be divided, when the welfare of their common country was at stake.

The next address delivered in Hungarian by Sigismund Vertits. After which Capt. Tapleyi chanted a Hungarian air of the revolutionary period, and in conclusion, an address was delivered by Dr. Mackenzie in the Polish language, and a brief address in Bohemian, whereupon the meeting adjourned, after giving three rousing cheers for the National Republican ticket, Grant and Wilson, and for Dix and Robinson.

Committee of Seventy—Candidates Indorsed Last Evening.

The Committee of Seventy, at a meeting held last evening, Hon. John Wheeler in the chair, indorsed the following candidates, on the report of the Committee of Elections:

ASSEMBLY.

First District, S. J. Hazains; 2d, Wm. H. Roosey; 4th, John C. Rump; 7th, Geo. W. Clark; 8th, Solon B. Smith; 9th, Stephen Pell; 11th, Alonzo B. Cornell; 12th, James Kelly; 14th, Robert B. Roosevelt; 15th, Joseph Blumenstiel; 17th, Andrew Blessing; 20th, John D. Conchling; 21st, Charles Crary.

The missing districts will be filled today by the indorsement of suitable candidates.

ALDERMEN.

Oswald Ottendorfer, S. B. H. Vance, Frederick Germann, O. P. C. Billings, Henry Clausen, Jr., S. V. R. Cooper, David M. Koehler, George Koch, Peter Gaissy, Peter Kaar, George Burkhardt, John J. Morris, Peter B. Olney, John Falconer, Townsend Cox.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

First District, John Ham; 3d, Thos. J. Geary; 5th, Henry Wisser; 6th, Daniel A. Crowley; 7th, Thomas L. Thornell; 8th, J. C. Julius Langbein; 9th, Wm. P. Bessel; 10th, Joachim Maidhof; 11th, Wm. S. Kress; 13th, Christian Nasers; 14th, Wm. A. Weeks; 16th, Edward R. Seehl; 17th, Siemen M. Simonson; 18th, Frederick H. Man; 20th, Christian Schwartz; 21st, Otis T. Hall.

A mass-meeting in the interest of Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor will be held on Friday next, at noon, at the corner of Wall and Broad streets.

Rally of Old War Veterans—The Soldiers and Sailors in Council.

The soldiers and sailors of the Twentieth Assembly Districts mustered, last evening, at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue. The room was densely crowded. Flags were suspended from every available cornice and projection. Banners bearing the names of the local candidates flanked the rostrum, the soldiers' and sailors' campaign banner being hung at the left; on the right was a banneret bearing the names of Wm. A. Darling and Wm. B. Opdyke, the candidates for Congress and Assembly. Gen. G. H. Sharpe, the first speaker, in addressing the meeting, prefaced his remarks by bearing willing testimony to the purity and strictly religious character of the domestic life of the President. Having a personal knowledge of Gen. Grant, he could speak from experience. He proceeded to refute the charge of nepotism preferred against the President, and instanced his action in "mustering up" the gold ring, as evidence of his care for the commercial interests of the nation. He characterized the conduct of the Greeley Republicans as a campaign of calumny and personal abuse. Hon. Wm. A. Darling next addressed the meeting, having returned to his opponent, Fernando Wood, and that he accepted the gage of battle, and would trust to his friends to decide the issue of the contest.

Major Willard Bullard, Hon. Abraham Wakeman, and others addressed the meeting, which soon afterward separated.

Another Party of Indian Visitors.

The Indians who have been visiting Washington, arrived in this City yesterday, and are now stopping at the Grand Central Hotel, where they will remain until to-morrow evening, when they depart for their homes.

The party consisted of the following persons: Henry E. Alvord, United States Special Indian Commissioner; Horace P. Jones, Philip McCusker, J. J. Sturm, Wm. Shirley and John Poisell, Interpreters; four Kiowas and two squaws, eleven Comanches and seven squaws, Poncas, Pawnees, Apaches and squaws, three Caddoes, two Towaccoroes, one Delaware, six Arrapahoes, three Woshitos, one Kiechai, one Waoco, and one attendant. The party went out for a walk last evening, and on their return received visitors until a late hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, will lecture this evening, at the Harlem Congregational Church, on "Deacons."

Mount Moriah Lodge No. 27, F. and A. M., entertained its numerous friends last evening, at the Turn Hall, by a grand ball for the benefit of the widows and orphans of them lodge.

A fire occurred last evening on the third floor of the building No. 493 Broadway, occupied by L. Collatt & Co., and Marks Bros. & Thompson, hat and cap manufacturers. Damage, $200; insured.

We are indebted to the officers of the White Star steam-ship Atlantic, and to the management of the